IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT WESTERN DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA LAKE CHARLES DIVISION

EAUX HOLDINGS, LLC Docket No. 2:20-cv-1582

VERSUS March 10, 2022

SCOTTSDALE INSURANCE CO. * Lafayette, Louisiana

OFFICIAL TRANSCRIPT OF JURY TRIAL DAY 4 OF 4 BEFORE THE HONORABLE JAMES D. CAIN, JR., UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

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1 **COURT PROCEEDINGS** 2 THE COURT: Okav. Before I bring the jury in, let's do a little housekeeping. I'm going to be 3 4 shocked, but does anyone have any objections to my jury 5 charges? 6 MR. WYGANT: Yes, Your Honor. 7 THE COURT: Okay. I'll let you go first. 8 MR. WYGANT: Your Honor --9 THE COURT: Y'all know I'm just kidding y'all. 10 we can't laugh sometimes at all this, then what's the point. Go ahead. 11 12 MR. WYGANT: Thank you, Your Honor. 13 THE COURT: Identify yourself, though, for the 14 record. 15 MR. WYGANT: Roy Wygant for the plaintiff. THE COURT: Thank you. 16 17 MR. WYGANT: Starting at Page 8. 18 THE COURT: Hold on one second. Is this going to 19 be a problem since your computer's not up, Toni? I 20 guess you don't need to. We're just hearing objections. You got it. Making notes. Okay. Go ahead. I'm sorry. 21 22 I'm not saying I'm going to make any. I'm not making 23 any changes, so. 24 MR. WYGANT: So on Page 8, the third paragraph 25 down, the instruction that starts with the quote

"Satisfactory proof of loss," plaintiff is objecting.

THE COURT: Mine don't have the right page numbers. I can't see very good so they print me out one with super big type and then my page numbers are off. I got to get with you. Page 8 where you're at?

MR. WYGANT: Yes, Your Honor. It's just a single sentence that reads, "Satisfactory proof of loss is that which is sufficient to fully apprise the insurer of the insurance claim including the extent of the damages sought." And for the record, our objection is to the language that says "including the extent of the damages sought" because under Louisiana Bag, quote, an insurer cannot stonewall an insured simply because the insured is unable to prove the exact extent of his damages. Where the exact extent of damages is unclear, an insurer must tender the reasonable amount which is due. That is our objection to that.

THE COURT: Okay. Your objection's noted but it's overruled.

MR. WYGANT: Thank you, Your Honor. So on Page 9 there's an instruction that starts with "Eaux Holdings" and it has three numbered little paragraphs underneath. The last one reads, "The insurer acted in a manner that was arbitrary and capricious." And we're objecting because it should read, "arbitrary, capricious, or

without probable cause," to track the language of the statute.

THE COURT: I might not disagree with you on that one.

MR. WOLFF: I'm sorry. Where?

THE COURT: On Page 9 where I have one, two, and three, Mr. Wolff, that last one says, "the insurer acted in a manner that was arbitrary and capricious," they say it should also have "and without probable cause" because that's what the statute says.

MR. WYGANT: I believe it reads "arbitrary, capricious, or without probable cause."

THE COURT: I'll agree with you. Y'all make -- you need this back? Their computer's down. Here, Mary, take yours back. You got one? All right. What's next? We'll make that change.

MR. WYGANT: Thank you, Your Honor. So, again, this is still my Page 9 but it's two paragraphs down from that one and starts, "The insured has the burden of proving," and it's the last sentence that reads, "An insured does not act arbitrarily or capriciously when its refusal to pay a claim is based on a genuine dispute over coverage or the amount of loss." And we're objecting under *French v. Allstate* and *Grilletta*, and both of those are Fifth Circuit cases, and also

1	Louisiana Bag. An insured can still be assessed
2	penalties on amounts that were disputed in good faith.
3	That's our objection.
4	THE COURT: I think this is an accurate statement
5	of the law, though.
6	MR. WYGANT: Thank you, Your Honor.
7	THE COURT: Thank you. Your objections are noted.
8	MR. WOLFF: Can we do the verdict form after this,
9	Your Honor?
10	THE COURT: What's that?
11	MR. WOLFF: We're going to talk about the verdict
12	form after this?
13	THE COURT: Did you have any objections to my
14	verdict form?
15	MR. WYGANT: No, Your Honor.
16	THE COURT: I'll hear the defendant's objections
17	now.
18	MR. WOLFF: You want to start with the jury
19	charges?
20	THE COURT: Yeah, let's start with jury charges.
21	MR. WOLFF: Thank you. Just for the record and
22	we've had off the record discussions and I want to
23	formalize the objections. On Page 8, I've realized that
24	you've taken from the statute where it says "An insurer
25	shall make a written offer to settle."

THE COURT: Straight from the statute.

MR. WOLFF: Right. But the portion of the statute under 1892 is all encompassed within your second paragraph. We believe the addition of the other paragraph will confuse the issue and will prejudice our position because it unduly emphasizes the --

THE COURT: What's the other paragraph you're talking about? Because most of that -- that statute is quite long and some of that's not applicable to this case and it refers to different types of policies. I took out all that that was not specifically directed at this fact here in the policy at issue.

MR. WOLFF: And I understand, Your Honor; but if you -- when looking at the second paragraph it says, "Failure to make such payment within 30 days after satisfactory written proof and demand thereof or," and then you can just read the first paragraph again and that's what happens, "failure to make a written offer to settle any property damage claim within 30 days of satisfactory proof of loss." And so it's repeating the same thing.

THE COURT: You know what, you know me, Mr. Wolff.

I'm a textualist and a constitutionalist. The

Legislature wrote it this way. I didn't write it. I'm

pulling it right out of the Legislature's statute. Take

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it up with them at the next session. Tell them to fix it. I think they need to fix all these, personally. I think they are kind of worded -- a lot of verbiage.

MR. WOLFF: I understand. I'm just --

THE COURT: No, you have every right. You're doing the right thing. Make your objections for the record.

MR. WOLFF: Then on Page 8, satisfactory proof of loss, the entire paragraphs that were inserted in plaintiff's jury charge -- proposed Jury Charge No. 1 where it begins with satisfactory proof of loss is a flexible requirement; and that would extend throughout Page 8. And our objection here is that it's going to create confusion because what it is from the plaintiff's charge is a collection of instances where bad faith could be seen in any number of cases that they've just thrown together and put in, essentially, a proof of loss salad here where it could be but -- you know, we believe it could confuse the jury. And you really need, in our view, to limit it to the facts of the case at hand. And here, this is the *Maloney Cinque* case. I don't think anyone disagrees with that. We specifically note that the "Se-via" or *Sevier* case that they cite isn't applicable. The same with the J.R.A. Essex case that was --

THE COURT: I don't think it's really an issue

about the facts of those cases. What we're pulling out of those cases is the law, and I find that the law in those cases as cited here are applicable to the facts of this case. I stand by the charge. I mean, it is a flexible requirement. The caselaw's very clear on that so that's why that's in there. And I think to not be more explicit with the jury on what satisfactory proof of loss means is going to just invoke questions from the jury and more confusion. So I think the charge, actually, is less confusing.

MR. WOLFF: And I appreciate that. If I could just --

THE COURT: Go ahead.

MR. WOLFF: -- for the rest of our -- they also cited *Aghighi*. That's a residential case. This is clearly not what we're dealing with here. We've got a complex commercial claim dealing with specialty construction. And the *Norcold* case, that's really for vehicles, satisfactory proof of loss.

And with respect to the building at issue, the testimony is that the estimates that were submitted were not, were not the actual, true costs. I mean, even Skyline is going to admit that those weren't the true costs. All of the specifications, detailed information about the building that it needed -- that we needed to

1 evaluate the claim needed to be in there and it's not. 2 So I don't think they've met the statutory burden to -in these facts to get where they want to go. So I've 3 4 noted my objection. I appreciate your response. 5 THE COURT: Okay. 6 MR. WOLFF: Oh. So I have requested --7 THE COURT: So that's your objections on the -- as 8 to what's in the jury charges. 9 MR. WOLFF: Thank you, sir. 10 THE COURT: Now, what's next? 11 MR. WOLFF: What's not --12 THE COURT: What I didn't put in? 13 MR. WOLFF: What you didn't put in. 14 THE COURT: Go ahead. I know where you're going 15 with this, but go ahead. 16 MR. WOLFF: I do need to get this on the record. 17 THE COURT: Absolutely. That's why we're here. 18 You got to put it on the record. 19 MR. WOLFF: So we had requested the charge on 20 material misrepresentation or concealment, and that's in It's a condition of the policy. And it 21 the policy. 22 says if an insured misrepresents any aspect of the claim 23 or fails to disclose information that is material to the 24 claim, then they're not entitled to additional coverage. 25 And I appreciate you said you don't see any evidence of

that, but I'll respectfully suggest that the only way you can get there is by making a credibility determination and taking inferences from the witness and giving a favorable inference to the plaintiff and essentially pulling that away from the jury and directing the verdict on that issue.

Now, why do I say that? We have established a number of credibility issues that you conceded, and the question is are they material or not. I really would like to take this in two phases, what'd the insured say and then what did the public adjuster say.

THE COURT: Here's what I want you to do. You're making an argument almost on a motion. What I want you to do is make a specific objection to the jury charges or what I did not include.

MR. WOLFF: I am.

THE COURT: I know, but you're going on and on about credibility. What's your objection? What did I not include? Let's get that on the record.

MR. WOLFF: You did not include a jury charge on material misrepresentation.

THE COURT: Correct. I did not.

MR. WOLFF: Right. So I'm outlining why --

THE COURT: Okay. Go ahead.

MR. WOLFF: It's not going to be long. All right.

So we have presented evidence that Mr. Odom did not disclose information that related to the pre-existing condition of the building when required to do so, that that was concealed. We also maintain that he testified that he was motivated by insurance monies and was working to get insurance to make his building better. He did not disclose that they had engineering when -- engineering reports and recommendations regarding the wall cladding when that is clearly material, as is the issue of whether there was full disclosure on the extent of the buildings because -- and they've made this an issue why it's material. They're saying we're late in payments and because we're late -- we're late in payments because of that delay. So it becomes material and they put it at issue.

We have other misrepresentations. Those aren't --

THE COURT: You don't need to get into those.

You've made your objection that you want material -- you don't need to recite to me the testimony and all the facts. I sat here and listened to the whole case.

MR. WOLFF: All right. So my objection is noted, then.

THE COURT: Let me just respond to you why I didn't include it. The stuff that you're claiming they withheld are the material misrepresentation or

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concealment. The problem I have with it, none of that was requested by Scottsdale Insurance during the period of time of this claim. From the date of the hurricane through every payment they never once requested, "Give us a pre-inspection report if you have one. Give us an engineering report if you have one." All of this you're talking about came after litigation was instigated by your firm on behalf of Scottsdale. This is all litigation driven.

So all of the payments that Scottsdale made and the time they made them had nothing to do with this because they didn't ask for it. They never opened a fraud investigation. They never once -- not when person from Scottsdale said anybody has misrepresented anything except the lawyers. And so I don't think there's been one piece of evidence that he misrepresented anything that materially affected your payments, when you made them, in the time that you made them. All of what you're talking about occurred after litigation started and during your discovery and you vetting out all the discovery, but you don't have any witnesses. You don't have any substantive evidence of fraud, misrepresentation, or concealment. All I have is, "Well, he didn't turn it over in discovery in time." Not part of the case.

1 MR. WOLFF: May I offer a very brief response, Your 2 Honor? THE COURT: Yeah. 3 4 MR. WOLFF: So we're not claiming fraud. 5 that to be clear. I will submit that yes, we did ask 6 for conditions of the building. What form we didn't --7 THE COURT: You already made the payments, Mr. Wolff. By the time you asked for that payments had 8 9 been made. 10 MR. WOLFF: We'd been asking about that all along 11 and continued to --12 THE COURT: Not Scottsdale. 13 MR. WOLFF: Yes, Your Honor, Mr. Lock had. THE COURT: You had a witness from Scottsdale up 14 I never heard y'all say, "Did you ask for a 15 pre-inspection report?" Your expert said he wanted it. 16 17 But no one from Scottsdale during the claims handling 18 process, from the date of the hurricane until May or 19 whenever lawsuit was filed, no one, there's been no 20 evidence that any of that information was requested of him as he was repairing his building and y'all were 21 22 making payments to him. No one has testified to that, 23 and I haven't seen one document or e-mail to that 24 effect. 25 MR. WOLFF: I respectfully disagree. I'll let the

1	record establish we were looking for the information in
2	whatever form. So we understand where we are.
3	THE COURT: Okay.
4	MR. WOLFF: I do have
5	THE COURT: Verdict form?
6	MR. WOLFF: Yes, Your Honor.
7	THE COURT: Go ahead.
8	MR. WYGANT: Judge, I spotted
9	THE COURT: You're winning. I'll tell you, you're
10	ahead.
11	MS. BROWN: There's actually just one confusing
12	MR. WYGANT: Sorry I missed it.
13	THE COURT: No, no. Sit down. Let him finish and
14	I'll come back to you.
15	MR. WYGANT: Thank you, Your Honor.
16	THE COURT: I'm still on Mr. Wolff.
17	MR. WOLFF: All right. So we're fine with it up
18	until No. 5, and here's the problem I have with it. $$ I
19	was thinking about it and figuring how to wrestle with
20	it. Got the payments and that's all fine, but what
21	if and I'll just take the May 18 for 1,100,000.
22	THE COURT: Okay.
23	MR. WOLFF: What if the jury is back there and they
24	say, well, 50,000 of that was late. They don't have an
25	option to say what amount. You know, "Of that 1.1, we

1	find that 50,000 is late but a million of it is fine."
2	So
3	THE COURT: Mr. Wolff, the problem is the payment
4	was \$1,120,726.
5	MR. WOLFF: No doubt.
6	THE COURT: You're trying now you're trying to,
7	to me, invoke the impossible. Unless you want to get up
8	here while you've still got the evidence and you want to
9	break that payment out, you're going to have to put on
10	evidence of which portion of that payment was timely,
11	then. If not, it was a lump sum payment.
12	MR. WOLFF: So right, but what if some of it's
13	timely under replacement cost value and they argue that
14	some of it's late.
15	THE COURT: I think you better put on some evidence
16	that it was timely, then.
17	MR. WOLFF: It's not my burden. It's their burden.
18	May I just
19	THE COURT: Y'all made the payment like that, not
20	me.
21	MR. WOLFF: It is what it is.
22	THE COURT: Scottsdale could have sat back and said
23	we're going to pay part and we're going to pay this.
24	Y'all made it one lump sum payment.
25	MR. WOLFF: Understood, but I think if we add

THE COURT: What do you want me to do?

MR. WOLFF: I have an answer.

THE COURT: You want me to ask the jury to break that payment up, but there's no evidence for the jury to consider to break that payment up into isolated incidences. There's no evidence of that. You're asking me to ask this jury to do something that is impossible and there has been no evidence to that effect.

MR. WOLFF: I think it's very possible to add a few words and fix my concern, if you have yes, if timely, answer no and state what amount is untimely.

THE COURT: There's no evidence of that for the jury to be able to consider that. So I hear your objection. It's noted for the record, but it's rejected.

MR. WOLFF: All right, Your Honor.

MR. WYGANT: Real quickly, Judge. I'm sorry I didn't bring it up before. It's on the verdict sheet, the last page, Question 5. When it has the section here with each line for payments and dates, above that it has, like, the little -- the words above it explain what the columns are and the last one has timeliness, yes or no. So, for instance, if the jury thought the November payment was timely, they might see timeliness, yes; but if you look --

1	THE COURT: But you got to understand, if you read
2	Question 5, I explain how to answer the verdict form.
3	MR. WYGANT: I agree with you.
4	THE COURT: What do you want me to add to the
5	column?
6	MR. WYGANT: I don't want you to add anything. I
7	think if you take away timeliness in front of
8	parentheses yes or no, then because you explain. I'm
9	just saying that if they think that's timely and put
10	yes, yes actually means untimely. So if you just take
11	timeliness off of that, that cures it, I believe.
12	MS. BROWN: It's just the use of the word
13	timeliness in the column is actually the opposite of
14	what the instructions say. The instructions say "say
15	yes if untimely," but then using the word timeliness.
16	If you just take the word timeliness out, they already
17	know what to put there. You've already told them, "If
18	timely, put yes."
19	THE COURT: Mr. Wolff.
20	MR. WOLFF: This is the whole point. The burden's
21	now shifted to us and
22	THE COURT: I don't think the burden's shifted.
23	I'm asking about the form, their point about the word
24	timeliness.
25	MR. WOLFF: I disagree. And I apologize. I also

1	meant to note that I object to the satisfactory proof of
2	loss and arbitrary and capricious being lumped together.
3	THE COURT: I took that out.
4	MR. WOLFF: No, lumped together in No. 5. I'm just
5	noting that.
6	THE COURT: Well, I broke it out for you as you
7	requested in 3 and 4. I didn't need to break it out
8	again because Question 5 has nothing to do with that.
9	Now they've had to answer yes to two questions,
10	satisfactory proof of loss and was it arbitrary and
11	capricious. Then they go to Question 5 and they decide
12	which payments, if any, were subject to that if they
13	answer yes to two questions. I don't want to break it
14	out again because you're asking me to be way too
15	repetitive. I hear your thing on the timeliness, but I
16	think the way I have it is correct.
17	MR. WOLFF: So, Your Honor
18	THE COURT: Not breaking it out.
19	MR. WOLFF: I'm just noting for the record. That's
20	all.
21	THE COURT: You've noted it.
22	MR. WOLFF: So I do need to make one last plea
23	because the burden on the plaintiff is to show that
24	there was satisfactory proof of loss
25	THE COURT: Correct.

1	MR. WOLFF: and that the payment was untimely
2	THE COURT: Yes.
3	MR. WOLFF: and, if so, what amount of that
4	payment.
5	THE COURT: I think you are micromanaging it and
6	getting into the weeds on this. You made these payments
7	as your client made these payments. The jury has no
8	evidence, I'm going to tell you again, to be able to
9	break out each of these payments and say, "Well, out of
10	the 218, we find 18 was untimely, we find 20" you
11	didn't break it out. It's not itemized. Your client
12	didn't even itemize these payments out when they sent
13	them so there's no way for the jury to do it. I'm not
14	doing that. That's so confusing, and there's no
15	evidence for them to consider on that point.
16	MR. WOLFF: So
17	THE COURT: That's overruled. I don't want to talk
18	about it anymore. Y'all are wearing on my patience on
19	this verdict form.
20	MS. BROWN: May I show you what I I really
21	think
22	THE COURT: I'm fine with you making your
23	objections, but I'm tired of the arguments. I'm not
24	changing it.
25	MR. WOLFF: I understand, Your Honor.

MS. BROWN: I want to make sure we don't have an inconsistent verdict. You instructed them correctly, "If untimely and arbitrary and capricious, answer yes." But then I think the word timeliness here is confusing because timeliness, yes and untimely, yes are the opposite. So all my suggestion was to just do that because you've already instructed them. We're telling them untimely is yes but --

THE COURT: The reason I did it this way is that they can make an untimely payment but not be arbitrary and capricious.

MS. BROWN: Right. The instruction --

THE COURT: That's why the two questions prior to this say that.

MS. BROWN: I agree the instruction is correct. I just think that you putting the word timeliness above that column can just cause --

THE COURT: You know what we could do, and I thought about -- wait a second, Ms. Wolf. I thought about doing this; but, you know, I'm telling you, I've been through this with juries. You've got to keep it very simple or we're going to get a gajillion questions from them. I thought about putting untimely and timeliness on there; but then, I'm telling you, if you keep it consistent, yes or no, yes or no, I'm telling

1	you, it's going to work better. Ms. Wolf, what say you
2	on this?
3	MS. WOLF: I want a second to think about it
4	because I agree with what she's saying. I think you're
5	asking them the question have you read it all the way
6	through to get to what he's talking about?
7	THE COURT: I really don't have a problem taking it
8	off if both sides want me to take it off.
9	MS. WOLF: I know. I
10	THE COURT: I'm not trying to write Shakespeare
11	here. I'm just trying to get the jury an instruction.
12	MS. WOLF: I apologize. I wasn't on task to do
13	this, but when she said it I looked at it and thought
14	she was right.
15	THE COURT: I tend to agree with her, but at the
16	same time I've been on Mr. Wolff about the form. I'm
17	trying to give you Mr. Wolff, you know I'm not upset
18	with you.
19	MR. WOLFF: No, I just
20	THE COURT: I'm just kind of I've heard the same
21	story, you know, last night and today. I get it. You
22	made your
23	MR. WOLFF: I didn't raise that today is the
24	first day
25	THE COURT: I know. I just want you to know I
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1	respect you. I'm not upset. I get a little riled. I
2	get going. I guess that's too much coffee this morning.
3	MR. WOLFF: I just don't want to hear them say,
4	well, if this portion's untimely you should put yes.
5	THE COURT: I'm going to tell you right now
6	Mr. Cox
7	MR. COX: Yes, sir.
8	THE COURT: let's clear this up because there's
9	no evidence. I'm not changing it. But what I hear him
10	saying is he doesn't want you to get up here during
11	closing argument and say, "Well, they made this payment
12	of \$218,000. Now 50,000 of it was untimely." I don't
13	think they're going to do that. I think they're going
14	to say the whole thing was untimely.
15	MR. COX: Your correct, Your Honor.
16	THE COURT: I doubt he's going to lower
17	MS. BROWN: We can agree none of it was timely.
18	MR. COX: Ms. Brown is going to do the closing and
19	she's going to suggest that all the answers be yes.
20	THE COURT: Of course she is.
21	MS. BROWN: I think we have good news. We have an
22	agreement on something.
23	MR. WOLFF: That's fine, yeah.
24	MS. BROWN: We'll take the word timeliness
25	THE COURT: We'll take the word timeliness out.

1	MS. BROWN: Leave yes or no.
2	MS. WOLF: Scottsdale agrees to take out timeliness
3	in front of yes or no.
4	THE COURT: All right. Mr. Wolff, go ahead.
5	MR. WOLFF: I think with the agreement that
6	plaintiff's counsel is not going to argue that as to
7	and I'm going to pick the million dollars. We're saying
8	it's all untimely. But they're not going to say, whoop,
9	they missed a bill for \$50 so you got to say no. As
10	long as they're not doing that, we're good.
11	THE COURT: I can't imagine they would do that.
12	MR. COX: He's correct, and we're not doing that.
13	THE COURT: I wouldn't do that.
14	MR. WOLFF: Thank you, Your Honor.
15	THE COURT: You're quite welcome. Okay. Y'all
16	going to make that change on the verdict form. And then
17	on the charges, remember I agreed with counsel for the
18	plaintiff there on that one. We need to add without
19	probable cause. So we'll make those two changes and
20	we'll give y'all all a new copy.
21	MR. COX: Thank you, Your Honor.
22	THE COURT: What I would suggest you do, because
23	I'm going to do it right now, throw away your old copy.
24	Let's all throw away the old one.
25	MR. COX: And nothing changed on the jury verdict
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1	form?
2	THE COURT: Yes, we're taking the word timeliness
3	off.
4	MR. COX: So we can throw those away, too.
5	THE COURT: Throw those away as well. Okay. I
6	think we had you can come on up. I guess you were
7	going to you're on cross-examination at this point,
8	right?
9	MS. BROWN: I think so. You tendered him, Mary
10	Ann?
11	THE COURT: Yes.
12	MS. WOLF: Yes, I did.
13	THE COURT: You're still under oath. Okay. We're
14	going to bring the jury in now.
15	Mr. Wolff, y'all know these jury charges and this
16	verdict form is going to be all over the place.
17	MR. WOLFF: I do know that.
18	THE COURT: That's why I wanted them right, because
19	this is going to get circulated like there's no
20	tomorrow.
21	MR. WOLFF: Very aware.
22	THE COURT: We're blazing new ground, I guess, huh.
23	(Jury enters courtroom.)
24	THE COURT: Good morning, ladies and gentlemen. We
25	did start on time. I had to deal with some issues that

we're going to address with y'all shortly but with the attorneys. Good morning. Hope y'all had a good evening and are refreshed. And hopefully -- I think we're going to maybe wrap it up today. So I commend the attorneys. They've done a good job on both sides of trying to move it along, and so we all appreciate that very much.

Okay. I think, Ms. Brown, you have the witness at this time.

MS. BROWN: Thank you.

GRANGER ALLEN STUCK,

after previously being duly cautioned and sworn to tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth, did testify on oath as follows:

CROSS-EXAMINATION

BY MS. BROWN:

- **Q**. Mr. Stuck, you testified yesterday that costs are costs -- I wrote it down -- costs are costs regardless of whether we agree. You recall that?
 - A. Can you say it again, please.
- **Q**. You said that the costs are the costs; regardless of whether anyone agrees with them, they are what they are.
 - A. There's a scope that relates to the cost, but yes.
- **Q**. And you agree that once the costs are known the policy requires paying those amounts?
 - A. I don't know what the policy says. I'm not a

policy expert.

- **Q**. Okay. I don't want to put your charts back up. I'm going to try to hurry us along so we can finish today, but I want to ask you a few things. You recall the numbers in your chart, I'm sure.
 - A. Not the exact numbers but roughly.
- **Q**. You recall that the number you had for Ricky Poole was actually \$36,000 less than the bill that we saw and Mr. Poole testified was owed?
- A. Well, rephrase that a little bit. I had a number of 240,000. I think we saw a statement that showed more, but I don't think we saw an invoice or any checks.

MR. WOLFF: What exhibit do you have?
MS. BROWN: 112.

BY MS. BROWN:

- **Q**. You were in the courtroom when Mr. Poole testified about his final bill and total amount was \$276,887?
 - A. I was.
 - Q. That's not the number you put in your summary?
- A. No. There was no cost data for that last invoice listing there.
- **Q**. Okay. The same is true for the amount that you allocated to Encore; it was about \$350,000 less than the contract, wasn't it?
 - A. Again, I know my number was, I think, 976,000.

Q. And we've heard a lot of testimony this week that the Encore contract, what Mr. Odom owes Encore for the hurricane work, is \$1.33 million. You were in the courtroom for that testimony, correct?

- A. No. I was in the courtroom, but that's not what was said.
 - **Q**. Okay.

- A. You want me to clarify that?
- Q. No. The Encore contract --

MR. WOLFF: Your Honor, he has an opportunity to explain.

THE COURT: I agree. If he needs -- he can explain his answer.

A. So sorry. I think what we said or what was said was there are items in that Encore contract value that are not related to hurricane damage, that those had to be deducted out.

BY MS. BROWN:

- **Q**. Okay. And we went through that process and the non-hurricane related items off of the 1.36 million resulted in a remainder owed to Encore of \$1.33 million.
 - A. That's what was said. That's not what I think.
- **Q**. Okay. What you think is actually based on not the contract but on Encore's costs, right?
 - A. Correct, because I believe the contract -- the

number in the contract's a budget and that's based on the cost that they actually spent.

- **Q.** You understand the difference between a fixed price contract and a cost plus contract?
 - A. Yes, ma'am.

- **Q**. The calculation you did would be if this were a cost plus contract, correct?
- A. No. I did it in the terms of the contract, Encore's contract, which is neither of the two contracts that you mentioned, in my opinion.
- **Q**. Okay. Scottsdale also had the right, if they had chosen to do so, to perform the work themselves, correct, with their own contractor?
- A. I don't -- if they had that right, I don't know.

 don't know what Scottsdale had the right to do. I'm a

 construction consultant, not a -- if that's part of the

 policy, that's not part of my expertise.
- **Q**. Okay. I just want to ask you to read part of the policy.
 - MS. WOLF: Your Honor, I have an objection to that.

 THE COURT: Is it something -- just state it right there.
 - MS. WOLF: Yes. He's already stated what his expertise is. It's construction. He said that he doesn't do the insurance policy interpretation. I think

1 it's inappropriate for him to try to interpret the 2 policy for the jury. THE COURT: I'm not sure she's asking him to 3 4 interpret the policy. Are you? 5 MS. BROWN: I'm not at all. 6 THE COURT: Let's see where it goes. I'll allow it 7 right now. I mean, he's not going to give a policy --I'm assuming you have a specific question. 8 9 MS. BROWN: I do. 10 BY MS. BROWN: 11 Under the loss payment provision in this policy --Q. you see where I'm reading, the highlighted area? 12 13 Α. I do. 14 Q. It says, "In the event of loss or damage covered by 15 this coverage form, at our option we will either," several One of those is "repair, rebuild, or replace the 16 17 property with other property of like kind and quality." 18 Α. That's what it says. 19 Q. To your knowledge, Scottsdale didn't invoke --20 THE COURT: What's your objection? MS. WOLF: I'm waiting. 21 22 THE COURT: Oh. You can sit down. 23 MS. WOLF: He read an excerpt out of a policy that 24 he hasn't read. 25 THE COURT: He just read it.

1	MS. WOLF: I'm waiting to see if
2	THE WITNESS: Can I
3	THE COURT: Hey. He just read it for the first
4	time, I'm assuming. So what's the question?
5	BY MS. BROWN:
6	Q . To your knowledge, did Scottsdale invoke its right
7	to repair, rebuild, or replace the property?
8	THE COURT: Okay.
9	MS. WOLF: I'm renewing the objection, Your Honor.
10	He hasn't read that policy. He's not a policy expert.
11	THE COURT: I don't think that was the question
12	anyway, whether he read it. The question is whether or
13	not Scottsdale did that, right?
14	MS. BROWN: Whether he's aware if they did that.
15	THE COURT: I don't think he's he's not really
16	here he was hired as a litigation consultant. I
17	would assume he has no knowledge of that. Correct,
18	Ms. Wolf?
19	MS. WOLF: That's correct, and I just want to make
20	sure that that's completely outside of what he's
21	being presented here in court for.
22	THE COURT: I'm going to sustain the objection. He
23	doesn't it's not really his area.
24	MS. BROWN: Thank you, Your Honor.
25	BY MS. BROWN:

1	that was attached to his report. He's an expert. I can
2	ask him about what he relied on.
3	THE COURT: You can ask him about hearsay because
4	hearsay you know, experts can rely on hearsay
5	information.
6	MS. WOLF: But
7	THE COURT: Hold on one second. The question is
8	whether or not he can rely on it as a basis of his
9	opinion. Doesn't mean it's admissible, though.
10	MS. BROWN: Also, just so you know what it is, it's
11	a report from one, it was attached to his report.
12	Two, it's a treatise or an article written by the
13	president of his company
14	MS. WOLF: Right.
15	MS. BROWN: J.S. Held, their litigation
16	consultant.
17	THE COURT: What's your objection? He relied on
18	it.
19	MS. WOLF: He relied on one I don't know what he
20	relied on.
21	THE COURT: You better know. He's your expert.
22	MS. WOLF: I'm going to break that down. So he
23	does a report and this was stated in there, one part of
24	the context. The rest of this, Your Honor, I would
25	are you only putting in this?

1	MS. BROWN: Yes.
2	MS. WOLF: Okay. Well, I hadn't seen it.
3	MS. BROWN: I didn't want to argue too much in
4	front of the jury, but he testified yesterday about how
5	an RCV policy works and then gets up here today and says
6	he doesn't know
7	THE COURT: Why don't you confront him with it?
8	MS. WOLF: He didn't testify
9	THE COURT: He did. He did say
10	MS. BROWN: Yes, he did.
11	THE COURT: he knew about he said his whole
12	report's
13	MS. WOLF: He knows
14	THE COURT: he said his whole report's an RCV
15	report.
16	MS. WOLF: Let me explain. He's told by the
17	insurance company that this is a replacement cost
18	policy. That doesn't mean he's interpreting what
19	THE COURT: No, he's not; but he knows what it is.
20	He just said he didn't know.
21	MS. WOLF: Okay. First of all, let me just say
22	that when you said the exhibit number I thought you were
23	attaching the entire thing, because I did have a problem
24	with just putting the whole
25	MS. BROWN: Oh, yeah. No, I don't want to do that.

1	MS. WOLF: CLE or whatever this was that we
2	didn't even write. Let me see what you
3	THE COURT: You attach it to a report, it becomes
4	fair game.
5	MS. WOLF: Well, for what it was stated for in the
6	report. I'm not disagreeing with you, but I thought you
7	were going to put this whole thing in.
8	THE COURT: No, no. Give her that.
9	MS. WOLF: So I don't have a problem with asking
10	about this, but we understand he didn't write this.
11	THE COURT: Of course not. He's relying on it.
12	That's underlying
13	MS. WOLF: Again, I was assuming this whole thing
14	was going in and I hadn't seen that one particular
15	excerpt.
16	PROCEEDINGS CONTINUED
17	THE COURT: Objection's overruled.
18	MS. BROWN: And so I'll offer plaintiff's
19	Exhibit 25.
20	THE COURT: It'll be admitted.
21	BY MS. BROWN:
22	Q . Now, I was just asking you about how the actual
23	cash value works on a policy; and you said that you didn't
24	know anything about that.
25	A. I know how to calculate actual cash value

depreciation. How it relates to what they do with it in the policy, that's not my area of expertise.

- **Q.** You understand that the replacement cost, the RCV, is what's paid after costs are incurred?
 - A. Yes.

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- **Q**. And you understand that an ACV payment is made up front?
 - A. I don't know the timeliness of it but --
- Q. I'm not asking you about timeliness. You understand that if there is covered damage an actual cash value payment is due?
 - A. Yes.
- **Q.** So it would be improper to allocate zero dollars for windows that you agree need to be replaced?
 - A. In this situation, yes, not in all situations.
- **Q.** Now I want to ask you about plaintiff's Exhibit 25, and this is an excerpt from something you attached to your report. Are you familiar with this? I'll zoom out. It's an article written by the president of your company, Mr. Held.
- A. It was a joint article he wrote with counsel, not just by him.
 - **Q**. Okay. So it was written with him and a lawyer?
 - A. Yes.
- **Q**. Okay. And you relied on this in forming your opinions in this case?

1 Α. Not this piece you have on the screen. 2 Okay. Well, let me ask you about this piece since Q. you attached it to your report. 3 4 Α. Well, okay. THE COURT: Sir, you attached it to your report. 5 6 She can ask you about it. 7 THE WITNESS: Okay. BY MS. BROWN: 8 Like you just finally agreed, under a replacement 9 Q. 10 cost policy the insurer is often obligated to make an up 11 front payment prior to replacement based on the estimated 12 actual cash value. That's what's in this report? 13 It says often. You know, has to be based on 14 each specific policy, I'm sure. And the fact is under a policy like that, if 15 Q. 16 Mr. Odom had wanted this building to rot to the ground, 17 Scottsdale still owed him actual cash value, didn't they? 18 Again, I haven't looked at the policy; but if it Α. 19 follows this language, then they would. 20 Q. Okay. And I want to ask you about something else 21 It's true, isn't it, that a replacement cost policy 22 like the one at issue here -- and you're familiar with at 23 least the fact this is a replacement cost policy? 24 Α. Yes.

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In a replacement cost policy like this one, if the

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Q.

work is done, the policy results in a benefit to the insured of what Mr. Held calls betterment, right? The policy allows the property to be made better?

- A. Do you mind if I read this?
- Q. No.

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- A. So, again, that's -- he's not quoting a specific policy. That's a general statement that insurers have created property policies that may do that.
- **Q**. Okay. And under a replacement cost policy like the one here -- let me give you an example. I have a 20-year-old roof on my house and a hurricane hits. I'm going to be paid up front under a policy like this for the value of my 20-year-old roof, right?
- A. If that's -- yeah. If you get the depreciated value, yes.
- Q. Okay. When I put the brand-new roof on my house I'm going to get the depreciation back, right?
- A. You're going to -- you should get the balance of what the cost was versus what you got before.
- **Q**. Okay. So I'm going to get a brand-new roof on my house, right?
 - A. Yes.
 - Q. And insurance will have paid for it?
 - A. Assuming that's -- yes, if the policy pays for it.
 - Q. Because that's what I bought when I bought that

insurance policy, when I bought a replacement cost policy.

- A. Yeah. We're talking hypotheticals here, so.
- Q. Of course. My roof is not an issue in this case.
- A. Okay.

- **Q**. And the increased value of my home in that hypothetical, because I have a new roof, it's worth more. Has nothing to do with what the insurance company owed me under the policy, does it?
- A. One is I don't know if the house is worth more like you just said. I'm not a real estate appraiser. I don't know if it's worth more or not.
- **Q**. Okay. Assuming -- let's keep going with the hypothetical. Assuming that a house with a brand-new roof is worth more than a house with a 20-year-old roof, that doesn't have anything to do with what's owed under the replacement cost policy, does it?
 - A. I'm sorry. Can you say it again, please.
- Q. Sure. If you assume that my house with the brand-new roof is worth more than my house was with the 20-year-old roof, the fact that the market value is different has nothing to do with what the insurance company owed me under my replacement cost policy?
 - A. I don't think I can determine that.
- ${f Q}$. Okay. You talked about industry standards, and I just have a couple questions for you about that. You would

agree with me that it's industry standard to follow the law in the state where you sell insurance policies?

- A. I'm not a lawyer, but I would think that makes sense.
- **Q**. You would also agree with me that it's industry standard for insurers to comply with their own insurance policies?
 - A. If all the terms of the policies are followed, yes.
- **Q**. So they don't have to do right unless they determine that the insured has done right?

MS. WOLF: Your Honor.

THE COURT: Yes, ma'am.

MS. WOLF: I think he's already stated this is getting outside of his area.

THE COURT: These are just basic, I think, background questions. If he knows, he know. I think he can answer this.

A. I guess what I'm saying is there -- I'm assuming in insurance policies there are a lot of terms and conditions for both sides and those terms and conditions have to be followed.

BY MS. BROWN:

Q. I want to ask you about one more thing you testified about. You testified that you looked at a fire marshal report. Did I understand that?

A. Yes.

- **Q**. And you testified that based on your review of that report you believed that construction was complete on the entire building at 620 Esplanade in April or May of 2021?
 - A. I said substantially complete.
- **Q**. That's not consistent with the Encore records which you also testified that you reviewed?
 - A. Which specific records?
- **Q**. You said you reviewed the entire construction file from Encore. The building was not substantially complete in April or May of 2021?
- A. No, that's -- I mean, all the testimony I've heard, it was -- Mr. Major said it was substantially complete when I did my inspection in April. The inspection report you're noting says the end of May. The final payment for the Encore contract was paid in, I think, early June.
- **Q**. Let me ask you about that. Encore has not been paid in full, have they?
 - A. I believe they have.
- **Q**. You said you looked at this fire marshal report; but the fact is, and I apologize that it's so horrible to read, this fire marshal report relates specifically to the Department of Homeland Security in Suite 101 and is limited to one story of 620 Esplanade?
 - A. It does say that.

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Q. The first floor was done in May of 2021? Α. Correct. The entire building was not? Q. Α. Well, the entire building had to be -- some portions of it had to be done to allow occupancy. The fire department would not let that building be occupied if all portions of the building weren't done. So, for example, we know the second floor tenant fit-out wasn't; but that's not required for occupancy. Q. I don't have anything else, Mr. Stuck. THE COURT: Any redirect? MS. WOLF: Yes, Your Honor. REDIRECT EXAMINATION BY MS. WOLF: Q. Good morning. Α. Good morning. Q. I just want to make sure that I understood what you were just saying about the fire marshal report that we looked at yesterday and you just looked at today that had that May 24th date on it. Can you explain -- you're saying that the fire marshal -- even though it says on there that's Suite 101 and Homeland Security, the Homeland Security first floor portion, can you explain what you said about why that

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building and how that tells you that the whole building would

would -- what that would have to do with the rest of the

likely be finished at least for occupancy?

- **A.** Yeah. In my experience, a fire marshal's not going to give a certificate of occupancy for a building if the entire building's not safe.
- Q. Okay. So I want to touch on a couple of things having to do with -- I guess let me start with the windows. You said that you agreed and said, and I think we went through all of this yesterday, that between your May and your August reports, your analysis that you did, you did, in fact, have full window replacement in the May portion of your claim, right?
 - A. Correct.

- **Q.** But you took it out when we got to the August, right?
 - A. Correct.
 - **Q**. And what was the reason for that?
- A. Well, at the time I did it in May, when all the work was substantially complete but not all complete, it was my understanding the windows were going to be replaced. And at the time in August, when we got all the cost data and invoicing, the windows had not been replaced. I think as we sit here today they're still not replaced. So I removed the cost because the work wasn't done.
- Q. But I want to make sure, and I think we were pretty clear on this yesterday, that there's not any damaged windows

remaining in Eaux Holdings' building, right?

- A. No. Correct. The specific damaged windows and mullions were fixed, repaired.
- **Q.** You actually looked at the contract and looked at the BEC -- that engineer's contract and they included fixing, replacing, repairing any of the damaged glass, right?
 - A. They did.

- **Q**. Any damaged or broken glass plus any of the mullions, meaning that if in the hurricane the part that's not the glass was damaged or scraped, Encore fixed all that?
 - A. Yeah. The mullions or the window frames, yes.
- **Q.** Right. And we actually looked at a picture of that to explain. And then the sealant and the caulking was also done, right?
 - A. Correct.
- Q. So as of when the project was completed in about May of 2021 the windows were completely repaired, right?
 - A. Correct.
- **Q**. And then you also said that -- I believe you said that part of the rationale you gave for the replacement was that when you're doing that window ribbon system and you're doing the wall cladding system it makes sense to replace both of them together because it's an installation issue?
- A. Correct, for the waterproofing, flashing issues.

 The system's tied together to make sure water doesn't get in

the building between the windows and the wall panel system.

- Q. So the wall cladding system's all been done, correct?
 - A. It has.

- **Q**. And it doesn't make sense to then go back and tear out the ribbon window system when you've already done the wall cladding, right?
- A. Yeah. You'd be damaging work you just installed to go do that.
- **Q**. So the rationale now is, for taking it out, they didn't do it and it doesn't even make any sense to do it and the windows have all been fixed, repaired, and re-glazed, right?
 - A. Correct.
- **Q.** And that's been paid for? That was included in the Scottsdale payment that was made, right, the window replacement, because that's what Encore did?
 - A. Yeah. Yes.
- **Q.** All right. There was a question about the Encore contract, what -- it states in the contract that it's a \$1.36 million contract. And you've said that you don't agree with that, right, that's a budget number?
 - A. Correct.
- **Q**. And you looked at the cost data and that's where you came up with your \$976,000 number, right?

A. Yeah. I looked at it. That's where I came up with my number. The other way to look at it was the three payments for the contract that were made by Eaux Holdings to Encore.

Q. Okay. So let's just look at that. This is Exhibit D-175. It's already been admitted. So this was your August assessment, right, where it's now at about 1.6 million?

A. Correct.

- **Q**. And here we see the Encore building repairs. That's the number that you determined, 976,000, right, 136 dollars?
 - A. Based on their actual cost, yes.
- **Q.** So that was -- that number you determined by looking at actual costs. And then we looked at the actual payments and that's when we saw that it was very close -- that number that we got to was very close to the -- it was 924,000, right?
 - A. Correct.
- **Q**. So you were within \$50,000 of what the actual payments were. And we went through each one of those checks and it added up to 924,000, right?
 - A. Correct.
- Q. And it matched what the contract said, which is three payments, an initial payment, a progress payment, and a

final payment?

A. Correct. Yeah. I think the final payment was the 550,000.

- **Q**. And then further you said that any other work that may be done was not hurricane related. Were you in court and you heard Mr. Odom testify that he does owe some money for noninsurance work? Did you hear him say that?
 - A. I did.

- **Q**. And did you hear him say, "I cannot itemize insurance versus noninsurance items"? Did you hear him say that?
 - A. Yes.
- **Q**. And you determined from the Encore documents and the Encore deposition where the only remaining work, if any, was to second floor tenant finish, right?
 - A. Correct.
- **Q**. And what that meant was if a tenant comes onboard and the owner wanted to finish out, meaning rearrange the kitchen or the walls for that tenant, then that work may have been done by Encore, right?
 - A. Correct.
 - Q. But that's not hurricane related?
 - A. No, it's not.
- Q. So you wouldn't include that in your assessment, right?

1 Α. No, I wouldn't. 2 Have you seen anything in court this week that Q. changes that \$1.6 million number that you determined? 3 4 No, I have not. 5 Q. You were asked about the Poole Roofing statement 6 that we saw, right? Α. Yes. 7 8 Q. And as you noted, that was a statement that -- you saw that just this week in court, right? You'd not seen that 9 10 in any of the documents that you got before, right? 11 That's correct. I think it's dated last week or Α. 12 something. 13 So, again, you base your assessment on the Q. Okay. 14 actual supporting documents that substantiate a claim, 15 correct? 16 Α. The actual cost, yes. 17 Q. If there's no document presented, no invoice or 18 document presented to show you that there's a cost, then you 19 can't include it in your number, right? 20 Α. I wouldn't include it in my number. Correct. You recall hearing from Mr. Poole that he didn't 21 Q. 22 have an explanation as to why that additional statement 23 showing \$36,000 owed on the roof work would have just been

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I thought I did hear him say it was just requested.

presented right before trial?

Α.

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Q. He said that?

A. I believe so.

- **Q**. Okay. But other than that, you haven't seen anything in the records to suggest that an additional 36,000 was owed on the roof, right?
 - A. No. I haven't.
- **Q**. Want to make sure that I clear something up. What we just looked at was -- this has already been exhibited -- entered as D-175. So we were talking about the \$1.6 million number. And that was your August 2021 assessment, right?
 - A. That's correct.
- Q. And that was based on new information; but I want to make sure that I don't confuse anything here because your May estimate that's already been entered as D-174, that was your number that was almost \$1.8 million, right?
 - A. That's correct.
- **Q**. And if we look at -- so it was \$1,797,091. If we look at what's been entered as Exhibit D-161, I don't know if you can do this, so what we're looking at here is the total payments -- actually, let me switch that. We're looking at the total payments by Scottsdale here, \$1,796,091, right?
 - A. Correct.
- **Q**. And then we're looking at your number that you determined in May, \$1,797,091. So they're off by a thousand dollars, right?

1 Α. Yes. 2 Do you understand that to be the deductible? Q. 3 You're aware that there was a deductible on the policy of a 4 thousand dollars? I was told that. I haven't looked at it, but 5 Α. 6 that's my understanding. 7 All right. So it's your understanding that Q. 8 Scottsdale paid the amount that you told them was the amount 9 of this claim, they paid that in May of 2021, right? 10 Α. Based on my independent assessment, yes. And, in fact, they paid it -- you'd told us that 11 Q. 12 you provided it to them on, I believe it was, May 13, 2021 --13 Α. That's correct. 14 Q. -- after you met on-site on April 19th, got the 15 information, that spreadsheet from Skyline? 16 Α. On May 6th. 17 Q. On May 6th. You did your analysis. You sent it to 18 them on May 13th. And then on May 18th, within days, they 19 sent that check. Right? 20 Α. Correct. Q. I don't have any further questions. Thank you. 21 22 THE COURT: You may step down. Mr. Wolff, who's 23 your next witness. Oh. Come on up. Scottsdale calls Stephen Duplantis. 24 MS. PAYNE: 25 THE COURT: You may proceed.

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BY MS. PAYNE:

STEPHEN DUPLANTIS, after being first duly cautioned and sworn to tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth, did testify on oath as follows: **DIRECT EXAMINATION** BY MS. PAYNE: Q. Good morning. Α. Good morning. Q. Can you introduce yourself to the jury, please. Name's Stephen Duplantis, real estate appraiser Α. working for Newmark from Houston, Texas. Q. And why are you here today? What have you done in this case? I was hired to provide market value of the subject Α. property pre-storm and then post-storm. Okay. And before we get into your opinions, we're Q. going to go through some of your qualifications for your expertise today. Can you give me a brief educational background. MR. COX: Excuse me, Your Honor. Just to save time, and I know she's going to ask some questions, but we'll stipulate to his expertise. THE COURT: Certainly. Please go ahead. MS. PAYNE: We will just make it brief.

1	Q . Are you licensed in Louisiana as an appraiser?
2	A. Yes. I've been licensed in the state of Louisiana
3	since early 1990. And before then, before licenses were
4	available, I was appraising in Louisiana in 1985.
5	Q . So you've appraised properties in Louisiana for
6	many years and you have experience with appraisals in
7	Louisiana?
8	A. Yes. I've opened two offices in New Orleans and
9	been active as an appraiser in the state of Louisiana for
10	basically my entire career for the last 40 years.
11	MS. PAYNE: We would like to tender Mr. Duplantis
12	as an expert in commercial real estate valuation.
13	THE COURT: Sure.
14	MR. COX: No objection.
15	THE COURT: I have one question for you. She did
16	ask you. What's your educational background?
17	THE WITNESS: I graduated from Texas A&M in 1983
18	and then passed all the courses relevant to achieving my
19	MAI designation in the five years, then approved
20	instructor for the Appraisal Institute.
21	THE COURT: Thank you very much. He'll be accepted
22	as an expert. And, I'm sorry, you're tendering him in
23	what area?
24	MS. PAYNE: Commercial real estate valuation.
25	THE COURT: Commercial real estate valuation.

1 Okay. He's so accepted. Thank you. THE WITNESS: Thank you. 2 3 BY MS. PAYNE: 4 Q. Mr. Duplantis, can you explain the purpose of an 5 appraisal. 6 Α. The purpose of appraisal, first you identify the 7 subject property and the scope of the assignment. And the purpose of the appraisal is to estimate market value. 8 9 this case it's called the leased fee value because the 10 property is subject to leases. So you go through the 11 different steps and estimate the value of the property. 12 Q. And you prepared two appraisals in this case? 13 Yes, based on the scope of the assignment. 14 requested to estimate a value of the property pre-storm in August of 2020, and then I did a valuation post-storm as of 15 July 21st, 2021. 16 17 Q. And what were your conclusions of the value of the 18 property pre-Hurricane Laura? 19 Α. Estimated market value of the property of 20 \$2,270,000. 21 Q. Okay. And what were your conclusions of the value 22 of the property post-Hurricane Laura? 23 Α. As of July of 2021, my value is \$2,930,000. 24 Q. And so that's an increase of about \$660,000?

> Deidre D. Juranka, CRR United States Court Reporter Western District of Louisiana

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Α.

It is.

Q. And we'll get into that a little bit more, but I understand you did an inspection on the property. Is that correct?

- A. I did. I inspected the property as of July of 2021.
- **Q.** Okay. And can you tell me a little bit about the property and how your inspection went.
- A. Yes. The property is located in south Lake Charles. It's on the south side of Esplanade Street about a half a block off Common Street. Give you some more landmarks. It's in between McNeese State and the airport in Lake Charles. Property is a nice building, nice investment grade building, and typically be owner occupied or occupied by local tenants or sometimes national tenants such as the tenant that's in the property. It's a two-story office building typical in the market, typical of what I've seen in Lake Charles what I've appraised in the past. It has adequate parking, good access off Esplanade, good exposure to Common Street.

The building was well done and had a nice appearance upon my inspection. The first floor was complete, occupied by the government tenant. And the second floor had been relatively completed with some what they call tenant improvement to be finished out. Tenant improvement is described as office walls, carpet, maybe a small kitchenette

or something to that effect. It also had a small common lobby area with stairwells and elevator, restrooms, providing access to the first and second floor.

- **Q**. Okay. And for your appraisal, what approach did you use to come up with your numbers?
- A. In the appraisal process there's three approaches to value you consider, the cost approach, the sales comparison, and the income. The cost approach is easily understood but in this case not as relevant because it's a lease fee property. Cost approach is simply what does it cost to build it less depreciation plus land value, and that's typically an indication of value under a fee simple scenario.

Since we're doing lease fee, then I had the sales comparison and the income approach. Under the sales comparison what you look for is what other properties have sold within that market or submarket. And if you don't have properties in that specific market, you expand to other similar communities such as Lafayette or Baton Rouge, is what we did. We identified three comparable properties, office buildings, similar owner user investment grade type properties in those communities, and did a comparison of those properties to that of the subject property.

The other approach is called the income approach. It's what most investors would look at. This is called an

investment grade property, especially by the tenant that's in it. And investors are potential purchasers, when establishing the value, of how much money can that property generate and produce a reasonable return based on the investment. So we develop those rates of return by looking at the comparable sales and what people have bought in the market but then we look at the income approach looking at the income it can generate, income it is generating, and look at appropriate expenses associated with that and arrive at a net operating income; and that's prior to debt service or depreciation or any interest payments. And so once you have that number, you can capitalize that or it's a multiple of that to create a value for the property.

- **Q**. And using that income approach, what was the value of the property the day before Hurricane Laura?
- A. I relied on both approaches but the primary emphasis on the income approach, again, because it had a government lease in there occupying the entire first floor. So pre-hurricane, that indicated a value of approximately \$2,270,000.
- **Q.** Okay. And you used that same approach when you did an appraisal post-hurricane; is that correct?
- **A**. That is correct. After -- on the post appraisal, again, I did an inspection of the property. It was in good condition, similar to comparable properties in the market.

It was in a condition that was reasonable to provide a lease or was in a leasable condition. So it was ready to be leased in the market. With that said, the space that was leased on the first floor had an extension of the lease for an additional 15 years at a rate \$3 or almost \$4 a square foot higher than the previous rate so that generated quite a bit of value. Also in the investment world, when you get a tenant that signs a 15-year plus lease, a government tenant, it's considered a pretty safe investment and that creates quite a bit of value.

So the property being in good condition, good quality, similar to market parameters, then the market improving and then with a long-term lease, that indicated that the value had gone up on this property after the storm, being more demand in the market which is proven by the studies in the appraisal report. It created a higher value so the building is worth approximately \$600,000 higher.

Q. Okay.

MS. PAYNE: D-102.

MR. COX: You can show them. Thank you. No objection.

THE COURT: It'll be admitted.

BY MS. PAYNE:

Q. Is this some of the photographs that you took of this property?

1 Α. It is. 2 Okay. And so I'm going to flip to the next one. Q. 3 And again, your inspection occurred in July of 2021? 4 Α. It did. 5 Q. Okay. So this is what the property looks like now? 6 Α. Yes. 7 Well, as of July 2021? Q. 8 Α. As of July 2021. 9 As a part of your analysis -- you've probably heard Q. 10 we've talked about this inspection report from 2018. Did you 11 review that report --12 Α. I did. 13 -- before you prepared your report? 14 Okay. This is already admitted into evidence, D-61. So 15 you reviewed these pictures from 2018? 16 Α. Yes, that's correct. 17 Q. And this is Page 4 of that report. These are other 18 pictures of the property in 2018? 19 Α. Yes, that's correct. 20 And so you'd mentioned, as far as the property, it Q. 21 was in good leasing condition and the components of the 22 building were new; is that correct? The components I looked at, yes, they looked 23 Α. 24 relatively new.

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Looking at these pictures as well, we can see that

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the building is in much better shape today than it was 2 pre-storm; is that correct? 3 Α. It was. Q. And again, you'd talked about reviewing that GSA 5 And as a part of that lease, what kind of components were required under that lease, high quality components? 6 7 It was a detailed -- it's pretty Α. It was. 8 intimidating when you go through a government lease and the 9 requirements they had from literally making sure you had proper paint, floor covering, insulation, window coverings. It was detailed in that government lease what had to be done. 12 I assume that they met those qualifications or the 13 Government wouldn't have signed the lease. 14 Q. Okay. MS. PAYNE: And I'd like to offer and introduce the 15 16 Duplantis CV, D-103. 17 MR. COX: No objection. 18 THE COURT: It'll be admitted. MS. PAYNE: I tender the witness. THE COURT: Any cross-examination? MR. COX: Yes, Your Honor. 22 THE COURT: Okay. 23 CROSS-EXAMINATION 24 BY MR. COX: 25 Q. Mr. Duplantis, am I correct that Scottsdale

1	Insurance Company paid you \$20,000 for your opinion in this
2	case?
3	THE COURT: Got an objection?
4	MS. PAYNE: Yes. Can we sidebar?
5	THE COURT: Sure.
6	BENCH CONFERENCE
7	THE COURT: Yes, ma'am.
8	MS. PAYNE: Your Honor, his original scope included
9	countering their prior real estate expert so \$20,000 is
10	not comparative to what he's testifying here today.
11	THE COURT: Yeah. But the thing is, an expert,
12	he's allowed to ask what he's been paid or what he's
13	charged. It goes to his credibility for the jury.
14	MS. PAYNE: But we're not allowed to say that he
15	was originally hired to dispute an expert for a claim
16	that they dropped
17	THE COURT: It doesn't matter.
18	MS. PAYNE: so it makes it look like he was paid
19	\$20,000 to do this when he was paid 20,000 to
20	THE COURT: You can ask him, "You were hired to
21	rebut another expert?" You can ask these questions. I
22	mean, that's
23	MS. PAYNE: An expert that's no longer being
24	produced? I just want to make
25	THE COURT: I understand that. That's their call.

1 But you did a good job, by the way. 2 MS. PAYNE: Thank you. THE COURT: 3 You did a good job. 4 MR. COX: Thought so, too. But that's actually fair. THE COURT: 5 6 MS. PAYNE: So I'm okay? I can say that now since 7 he's going to bring up the \$20,000, that he was 8 originally hired --9 THE COURT: You can bring it up on redirect, yeah. 10 MS. PAYNE: Okay. I just wanted to make sure. 11 THE COURT: No, no. You're good. 12 PROCEEDINGS CONTINUED 13 THE COURT: All right. 14 BY MR. COX: 15 I'll repeat the question, Mr. Duplantis. Q. right that Scottsdale Insurance Company paid you \$20,000 for 16 17 your opinion in this case? 18 You're not correct. Scottsdale paid Newmark Knight Α. 19 Frank at the time 20,000, not me. I'm on a fixed salary. 20 And also, part of the scope of assignment was to do a review 21 of an appraisal report provided by one of your experts and so 22 I did a review of that report. I reviewed a Valbridge 23 report, and I provided values as of pre- and post-storm. So 24 no, you're not correct. 25 Am I at least right that Scottsdale Insurance paid Q.

\$20,000 for the work in this case by you or your company?

- A. You're correct about that.
- **Q**. Thank you, sir. Ms. Brown asked Mr. Stuck if a roof blew off a house, just a residential house, and the roof was, let's say, 40 years old and the homeowner puts a brand-new roof through insurance, they put a brand-new roof on the home, she asked Mr. Stuck if the home would be worth more with a brand-new roof than a 40-year-old roof. What's your opinion about that?
 - A. Could be.

- **Q.** You don't think that a roof that's a brand-new roof is going to make a house worth more than a house with a 40-year-old roof?
- A. Well, there's a bunch of parameters that come in determining value. First you'd have to understand the neighborhood, the market, the demand for other single family homes in that area, what condition was the 40-year-old roof on the house had been, had it been repaired over the years, had it had overlays. So there's a bunch of conditions if you want to create a hypothetical, but it may or may not have.
- **Q**. Even if it does make the house worth more, though, you would agree that doesn't in any way affect whether an insurance company has to pay for the roof on the house, correct?
 - A. I can't comment on what insurance has to pay for.

1 Q. Thank you, sir. No other questions. Α. 2 Thank you. THE COURT: Redirect? 3 4 MS. PAYNE: Very brief. 5 REDIRECT EXAMINATION BY MS. PAYNE: 6 7 Mr. Duplantis, I think you already covered this Q. 8 before when counsel was talking about how much you were paid 9 or your company was paid in this case. Originally your scope 10 included review of an expert that plaintiff didn't call here 11 at trial; is that correct? 12 Α. That is correct. 13 Q. So the scope of your assignment here at court is 14 not what you were originally hired for? 15 Α. Correct. MS. PAYNE: That's all the questions I have. 16 17 THE COURT: You may step down. Thank you, sir. 18 Mr. Wolff. 19 MR. WOLFF: If I may, our goal is to rest; but I need a few minutes. 20 21 THE COURT: We'll do this. Why don't we take a 22 quick 15 minute break. Y'all assess where you are. 23 I'll let the jury go have a quick break, go to the 24 restroom, get a cup of coffee. All right. 25 (Jury exits courtroom.)

1	THE COURT: Okay. You can step down. We'll be at
2	recess for, let's say, 15 minutes. By the way,
3	Mr. Wolff, she did an excellent job.
4	MR. WOLFF: Thank you, Your Honor.
5	THE COURT: You did good.
6	(Recess is taken.)
7	THE COURT: Mr. Wolff, any more witnesses?
8	MR. WOLFF: No, Your Honor. And I think the
9	exhibits are in order so we're going to rest.
10	THE COURT: Okay. We'll do that in just a second.
11	I'll let you do that formally in front of the jury. But
12	here's the question I have for y'all. Are y'all ready
13	to do closing arguments?
14	MR. COX: We have rebuttal, Your Honor.
15	THE COURT: Oh, you have a rebuttal witness?
16	MS. BROWN: Yes, brief. And I do also have a
17	directed verdict motion.
18	MR. COX: Have they rested
19	MS. BROWN: Yes.
20	MR. COX: for the directed verdict?
21	MS. BROWN: Yes.
22	MR. WOLFF: No, I haven't rested.
23	MS. BROWN: I thought you just said you rested.
24	THE COURT: He'll have to do that in a minute.
25	MS. BROWN: Can I ask you before the jury comes in,

1	I assume you want me to make the directed verdict motion
2	as a sidebar?
3	THE COURT: Yes.
4	MR. WOLFF: Do we want to do that now? I don't
5	have a problem doing that.
6	THE COURT: Here's what we'll do. You're resting,
7	Mr. Wolff? We'll do it again formally.
8	MR. WOLFF: I will rest. But if we're going to do
9	directed verdicts now
10	MR. COX: I'd rather do it after you rest.
11	THE COURT: All right. Let's just wait a second.
12	We'll do it at a sidebar real quick. Well, gosh dang
13	it, that's always very difficult. Let's bring the jury
14	in, and we might just go to sidebar and do it very
15	quickly. I'm assuming it's a very quick brief.
16	MS. BROWN: Yes, Your Honor. You've actually
17	already made the argument.
18	MR. COX: 15 seconds at the most.
19	THE COURT: You know what the ruling's going to be,
20	so. All right. You can bring the jury in.
21	(Jury enters courtroom.)
22	THE COURT: Very good. Please have a seat. All
23	right. Mr. Wolff, what's next?
24	MR. WOLFF: We did our housekeeping, and defendant
25	rests.

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THE COURT: Okay. Very good. Ladies and gentlemen, the defendants have rested their defense of Now the plaintiff may have rebuttal. the case. y'all have any rebuttal witnesses? MS. BROWN: We do. Before that, we have a motion to take up with you. THE COURT: They have a rebuttal witness. been told that it's not going to take long. And then we'll probably look at how we're going to do -- we'll do closing arguments. So we're on track. Okay. If I could see counsel over here. BENCH CONFERENCE THE COURT: So DD doesn't fuss at me, please speak into the thing. What do you have? MS. BROWN: I want to re-urge the arguments that were made this morning in the charge conference, but we move for a directed verdict on the defenses related to misrepresentation. THE COURT: Okay. Like I said, I don't think

THE COURT: Okay. Like I said, I don't think there's any evidence of that out there. They didn't even make, really, an affirmative defense of that, I don't think.

MS. BROWN: They did.

MR. WOLFF: I did.

THE COURT: Did you?

MS. BROWN: They asserted the defense. So I just, to avoid any error, because you suggested that you were essentially directing a verdict, I just wanted to --

THE COURT: What do you want to say, Mr. Wolff, on the record?

MR. WOLFF: Well, you've made this motion moot because you're not going to allow it to the jury.

THE COURT: That's kind of my point. I think it is moot because I'm not -- as I said earlier during our objections to the charges, I have not seen, really, any evidence of that. But I guess technically, since you're making a motion, I mean, I guess I think it's moot; but I don't know if I can just do that. I think I have to rule on it since she's made the motion.

MR. WOLFF: This is where we are and I think --

MS. BROWN: I think you can deny it as moot, I mean, if that's what you choose to do.

MR. WOLFF: What I think -- what I was going to argue is that I have put in prima facie proof of that affirmative defense. I've alleged it timely. I think that to resolve those issues it requires an inherent credibility assessment. I think that the trier of fact is allowed to look at the record as a whole and draw inferences on a directed verdict. Those inferences cannot go in favor of the plaintiff in this instance.

1	And so, therefore, I think it gets to the jury.
2	However, you have already ruled that you believe
3	the issue is moot. You have not allowed the jury charge
4	on the subject. You're going to rule on, when asked,
5	and said you'd deny it as moot.
6	THE COURT: Yeah. I'm going to deny it as moot
7	because, as I said earlier, I haven't seen any evidence
8	during the of any misrepresentation that I think goes
9	to the jury.
10	MS. BROWN: Okay. I just want to make sure
11	THE COURT: That's why I'm not going to charge them
12	on it because
13	MS. BROWN: needed to do.
14	THE COURT: Yeah, as I said earlier.
15	MS. BROWN: Okay.
16	MR. WOLFF: Thank you, Your Honor.
17	PROCEEDINGS CONTINUED
18	THE COURT: Okay. Mr. Cox, do you have a rebuttal
19	witness or witnesses?
20	MR. COX: Yes, sir, Your Honor.
21	THE COURT: Call your first rebuttal witness.
22	MR. COX: We call Evan Monheiser of Encore
23	Construction.
24	MR. WOLFF: May I approach, Your Honor?
25	THE COURT: Yeah. Come up here, Mr. Cox, before

you go. Sorry, ladies and gentlemen.

BENCH CONFERENCE

THE COURT: Who's going to argue this because I got to get you near my mic. Mr. Cox, Mr. Wolff.

MR. WOLFF: I'm objecting. We asked that Monheiser be produced at trial. They said he is unavailable, not producing him at trial. So we were going to use a deposition. In an effort to move this case along, we did not use that deposition. This is pure surprise. If he was available, and he's obviously available to plaintiff because he's flown in, he was on their will-call list, why wasn't he in the case in chief? This is unfair and prejudicial. And it's gamesmanship, quite honestly, because if he was going to testify and he's available we should have had a right -- and they're doing it in rebuttal and this is unfair surprise.

THE COURT: The problem is they don't have to disclose rebuttal witnesses because they don't know what you're going to put on. And I don't know logistics of him being here live or not in the case in chief, but apparently they've heard your case and got him here for rebuttal. What's the deal?

MR. COX: The reason he's rebutting is because of Granger Stuck's testimony. It's very limited. I've got about five questions, Your Honor, and it just has to do

1 with the price of their contract which Mr. Stuck 2 misrepresented. MS. WOLF: Mr. Stuck didn't misrepresent anything. 3 4 He interpreted documents. He's --5 THE COURT: Well, that's it, then. I guess they're 6 disputing his interpretation of the documents. 7 MS. WOLF: I've got his deposition ready, but I'm 8 going to need some time after --9 THE COURT: No. It's a rebuttal witness. 10 going to be limited to -- it has to be in rebuttal to 11 something you put in evidence. He's telling me it's 12 five questions. 13 MS. BROWN: Likewise, cross-examination is limited 14 to the scope of that. 15 THE COURT: Scope of that. This is rebuttal. I 16 mean, it's a technical thing. I understand your 17 position, but the thing is you don't have to disclose 18 The reason you don't disclose them rebuttal witnesses. 19 is because you don't know who they're going to be until 20 you put your case on. So they don't know who they're 21 going to call in rebuttal. 22 MR. WOLFF: That's not the issue. The issue is 23 making him available, and they told us he was not 24 available. 25 MS. BROWN: He wasn't.

1	MR. COX: He's not a party and he's not
2	MR. WOLFF: Did you-all fly him in?
3	MR. COX: Absolutely.
4	MS. BROWN: He got here at midnight last night.
5	THE COURT: That's their call. They're in the
6	case. They heard something your guy said and they
7	wanted to spend the money to fly the guy in. He's
8	willing to do it, you know. They couldn't subpoena him
9	so they got him here voluntarily.
10	MR. WOLFF: So they had him as a will-call witness
11	on the case in chief. They said, "We cannot get him
12	here." So we're left with a deposition. In an effort
13	to trim this down, we did exactly that. And now he is
14	suddenly available.
15	THE COURT: As a rebuttal witness.
16	MR. WOLFF: I understand what you're saying, but
17	that is unfair prejudice and surprise because they could
18	use his deposition if they wanted to.
19	THE COURT: It's not really unfair prejudice or
20	surprise because it's a rebuttal witness and no one has
21	to disclose a rebuttal witness. No one knows who the
22	rebuttal witness would be.
23	MR. WOLFF: He's a will-call witness. They told us
24	he's unavailable. Now he's suddenly available.
25	THE COURT: He's available as a rebuttal

1	MS. WOLF: May I just say, Your Honor, that when
2	this trial was set for November I contacted
3	Mr. Monheiser and asked him if he was still in the state
4	and doing work. Then I would be allowed to subpoena
5	him. And he had Ms. Brown intervene and they both told
6	me he is not available, he's no longer in the state.
7	THE COURT: Probably wasn't.
8	MR. COX: That's what we said. He's not available
9	for a subpoena in the state.
10	THE COURT: He's not. They got him. They
11	convinced him to come voluntarily as a rebuttal witness.
12	What am I supposed to do? They're entitled to call a
13	rebuttal witnesses.
14	MR. WOLFF: If it's a will-call they have to
15	THE COURT: I don't think there's any rule about
16	whether they had him on the will-call or not. They
17	chose not to call him. You chose not
18	MR. WOLFF: Because he wasn't available. Why
19	THE COURT: I hear what you're saying.
20	MR. WOLFF: You made your ruling.
21	THE COURT: I know. I understand your point. But
22	really and truly, you know, he's rebuttal.
23	MS. WOLF: Judge, can I have ten minutes after they
24	ask the questions to pull the deposition? I've got them
25	tabbed and highlighted. I didn't think

1	MS. BROWN: Questions I don't think were covered in
2	the deposition. Doesn't say anything about Granger
3	Stuck.
4	MS. WOLF: I think they are covered.
5	THE COURT: I'll give you five.
6	MS. WOLF: Okay. Thank you.
7	THE COURT: We've got to get this thing moving.
8	MR. COX: Thank you, Your Honor.
9	THE COURT: It's a rebuttal witness.
10	PROCEEDINGS CONTINUED
11	THE COURT: All right. Mr. Cox, call your witness.
12	MR. COX: Thank you, Your Honor. I'll get
13	Mr. Monheiser.
14	EVAN MONHEISER,
14 15	EVAN MONHEISER , after being first duly cautioned and sworn to tell the truth,
15	after being first duly cautioned and sworn to tell the truth,
15 16	after being first duly cautioned and sworn to tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth, did testify on
15 16 17	after being first duly cautioned and sworn to tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth, did testify on oath as follows:
15 16 17 18	after being first duly cautioned and sworn to tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth, did testify on oath as follows: DIRECT EXAMINATION
15 16 17 18 19	after being first duly cautioned and sworn to tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth, did testify on oath as follows: DIRECT EXAMINATION BY MR. COX:
15 16 17 18 19 20	after being first duly cautioned and sworn to tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth, did testify on oath as follows: DIRECT EXAMINATION BY MR. COX: Q. Sir, please state your name.
15 16 17 18 19 20 21	after being first duly cautioned and sworn to tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth, did testify on oath as follows: DIRECT EXAMINATION BY MR. COX: Q. Sir, please state your name. A. Evan Monheiser.
15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	after being first duly cautioned and sworn to tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth, did testify on oath as follows: DIRECT EXAMINATION BY MR. COX: Q. Sir, please state your name. A. Evan Monheiser. Q. What's your job, Mr. Monheiser?
15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	after being first duly cautioned and sworn to tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth, did testify on oath as follows: DIRECT EXAMINATION BY MR. COX: Q. Sir, please state your name. A. Evan Monheiser. Q. What's your job, Mr. Monheiser? A. I'm a project manager for Encore.

1 owned by Eaux Holdings? 2 Yes. Α. Other than the windows being replaced, when did 3 Q. 4 Encore finish repairing the hurricane damage to the building? 5 I don't know the exact date, but right around mid 6 August. 7 If Scottsdale Insurance Company's expert testified Q. that Encore substantially completed the construction of the 8 9 building in April of 2021, was that testimony inaccurate? 10 Α. Yes. 11 MS. WOLF: Your Honor. 12 THE COURT: Yeah. 13 MS. WOLF: The objection to that was misstatement 14 of what Mr. Stuck said. He didn't say April. 15 THE COURT: I think he said May. MS. WOLF: Late May. 16 BY MR. COX: 17 18 Q. If he said May, would that be inaccurate? 19 Α. Yes. 20 Q. What were Encore's total charges to Eaux for the repairs just for hurricane damages? 21 22 Α. About 1,335,000 and some change. 23 Q. What was the original amount of the contract with 24 Eaux? 25 1.36 million. Α.

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Q. How much did Encore charge in total for hurricane and non-hurricane related items on this job? Upwards of 1.4. It's beyond 1.4 with additional items. Were you careful to separate the work that Encore did that was related to hurricane damage from work that was relate -- not related to the hurricane damage? Α. Yes. Scottsdale's expert testified, I think this Q. morning, that Encore's total charges on this job for hurricane related work were \$976,000. Is that testimony true or false? Α. False. Q. Scottsdale's expert testified that Encore has been paid in full for this job for the hurricane related work. that true or false? Α. False. How much does Eaux Holdings still owe Encore for Q. hurricane related work? Α. North of \$350,000. Q. Thank you, sir. I don't have any other questions. THE COURT: Ms. Wolf, take your five minutes. Ladies and gentlemen, I'm going to give her a few

minutes to get her stuff straight. So if y'all would

just be patient. You got a couple minutes left if you

1 need it. 2 MS. WOLF: We're going to do it this way. I might have to call in for help. 3 4 THE COURT: That's okay. 5 MS. WOLF: I need some more exhibits. We'll just 6 get started. 7 THE COURT: That's all right. CROSS-EXAMINATION 8 BY MS. WOLF: 9 10 Q. Good morning. We met by video deposition. Do you 11 remember that. Mr. Monheiser? 12 Α. Yes. 13 That was back in August, August 5th and 6th of Q. 14 2021, right? 15 Α. Yes. So do you recall that this trial was set for last 16 Q. 17 November? Do you recall me either calling or sending you an 18 e-mail and asking if I could issue a subpoena or if you were 19 still going to be in Louisiana so I could bring you to trial? 20 Α. I remember the conversation. 21 Q. Right. 22 MR. COX: Objection, Your Honor. 23 THE COURT: Sustained. Beyond the scope. I 24 mean -- no. You know what, I think that's a fair 25 question. I retract that. You can ask it.

BY MS. WOLF:

- Q. Do you recall that I did try to contact you to see if you were still working in Louisiana --
 - A. Yes.
- Q. -- back -- I'm sorry. I'll finish asking the question so we can get it on the record so that everybody knows what I'm trying to ask. Okay. And I understand that you know where I'm going with it, but let's just keep it that way so that I can get my question out.
 - A. Okay.
- **Q**. So you recall that when this case was set for trial last November 2021 either -- I can't remember if I e-mailed or called you and asked if you were still working in the state of Louisiana, right?
 - A. Correct.
- **Q**. Do you understand that I did that because I could only issue a subpoena to bring you to trial if you were within this region? I couldn't reach you in Missouri or Kansas. You understood that?
 - A. Yes.
- **Q**. And you told me that you were no longer doing any work in Louisiana?
 - A. Correct.
- **Q**. And, therefore, I couldn't issue a subpoena if you weren't going to be here?

1 Α. Correct. 2 Okay. You also recall that you gave a deposition Q. 3 over two days, right --4 Α. Correct. Q. 5 -- last August? 6 Thank you. You recall that in that deposition I did ask 7 you about your contract. And this document that I'm going to put up here for you --8 9 MR. COX: What exhibit is that? 10 MS. WOLF: It's D-176. It's been admitted. BY MS. WOLF: 11 12 Q. Do you recognize this contract section from your 13 construction contract with the plaintiff? It's an excerpt 14 from it. If you don't recognize it, I can get the entire 15 document to show you where it came from. 16 Α. Yeah, it looks similar to what --17 Q. You do recognize it? 18 Α. Yes. 19 Q. Because I'm going to ask you questions just 20 about this section. And this is a section from your contract 21 with Eaux Holdings, right? 22 Α. Correct. 23 Q. And it's Section 3, the contract sum, correct? 24 Α. Correct. 25 Q. And you see in your contract here -- hold on just

one second. All right. You see it says "Owners shall pay contractor for performance of the work, subject to additions and deductions by change order, the total sum of \$1.36 million"?

A. Correct.

- **Q**. And then the next part, 3.2, calls for an initial payment of a hundred thousand dollars; you see that?
 - A. Uh-huh.
- **Q**. And the next section calls for a progress payment of 250,000; you see that?
 - A. Correct.
- **Q.** And you see the final section, the final payment is due 30 days after the owner has received total payments for depreciation held by the insurance company; do you see that?
 - A. Correct.
- Q. Let's go and look at the payments that your company received. Now, just to make sure that we're on the same page, I do know that Encore was paid on November 4th approximately \$25,000 and that was for work that Encore had done before it got its license. That was some preliminary work, hiring BECI engineers and ADG and trying to get things ready for once you got your license, right?
 - A. Correct.
- **Q**. So we'll set that one aside and I want to go back to the contract. It does only call for three payments in

your contract, right, initial, progress, and final payment, right? Do you need to see the whole contract? Because this was just an excerpt and, if you need to be sure, I can hand you the whole contract.

- A. It states three payments.
- **Q**. All right. So Encore was paid the initial payment of a hundred thousand dollars, right? This has already been admitted as Exhibit D-142. Is that right?
 - A. Correct.

- **Q**. Encore was paid the progress payment of \$250,000 on February 3rd, right?
 - A. Correct.
- **Q**. And Encore was, in fact, paid the final payment on June 3rd of \$550,000, right?
 - A. Correct.
- **Q**. And that date of June 3rd, 2021, were you aware that Eaux Holdings received payment from the insurance company of \$1.1 million on May 18th, 2021?
- A. I don't recollect the exact date, but I know that there was payment made.
- **Q**. So at the time, back when you were at the property in the May 2021 timeframe, May and June, were you aware -- did Mr. Odom tell you, "I've gotten my payment from the insurance company of \$1.1 million"?
 - A. Correct.

- **Q**. And then shortly thereafter you got this final payment under your contract, right?
 - A. Correct.

- **Q**. Recall when I asked you in your deposition what the status of the work was. Didn't you tell me that the status was that you were pretty much done with everything except for the windows and second floor tenant finish, right?
 - A. Yes.
- **Q**. So, again, I took your deposition in early August of 2021, right?
 - A. Correct.
- **Q**. And I asked you, I asked you more than one question about it throughout the deposition, what is the status of the work and what remains. Do you remember me asking you that?
 - A. I don't exactly remember but roughly, yes.
- **Q.** Right. And every time you said the window system. Let's talk about the window system. You said two things, the window system and second floor tenant finish, right?
 - A. Correct.
- Q. Let's talk about the window system because I know that Encore hired BECI even before you were licensed so that you could get ready for what you knew was part of your project. And I know you haven't been in court, but the jury has seen the outside pictures of the building and they know that it's a window system. I think it's called a ribbon

window system?

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- A. Yes, a horizontal ribbon window system.
- **Q**. Okay. And then it's those wall panels, the exterior cement wall panels, right?
 - A. Correct.
- **Q**. So that was a big part of your job to figure out how to fix that, right, because it was a lot of hurricane damage?
 - A. Correct.
- **Q**. And I remember you telling me for pages, and I think that's why your deposition took two days, because you very thoroughly explained what a difficult process that was for you, right?
 - A. Yes.
- **Q.** And y'all had hired an engineering firm to help you figure out a solution, right?
 - A. Correct.
- Q. So what the owner chose to do or what you did successfully was replace all of the exterior wall panels --
 - A. Correct.
- **Q**. -- correct, but you didn't -- you fixed the windows. Let me make sure we got this right. Any window that was broken, chipped, cracked, smashed through, that Encore repaired?
 - A. There's more to windows than just the glass.

- **Q**. You're right. So I just want to break the window component down. I can -- I think it's the glass. I just want to make you confirm that, yes, there's no broken glass out there. Encore fixed all of that, right?
 - A. Correct.

- **Q**. And then you talked about the mullion system, the part around the windows, and you said that you got some replacement parts and you explained that there was some parts missing on the inside; remember that?
 - A. Yep.
- **Q**. And you remember me asking you whether or not it was hurricane damage and you said I don't know?
 - A. We never got replacement parts for the windows.
- **Q**. Do you remember telling me that part of the difficulty was that there were some parts missing on the inside of the building?
 - A. Yes.
- **Q.** And I asked you was that hurricane damage or was it something that was just from before the hurricane and you said you didn't know, right?
 - A. I don't recollect saying that.
- **Q.** Okay. What -- so tell me, there were missing parts inside the windows?
- A. Yes, there were missing parts but also parts were bent to where we couldn't bend them back.

- **Q**. So if there were some parts on the inside of the building that were missing, would you have known whether or not that was hurricane damage or something that was missing from before?
 - A. I wouldn't know exactly.
- **Q**. All right. Do you remember you telling me that it really wasn't your job to track insurance versus non-insurance because your client was Eaux Holdings, right?
 - A. Correct.

- **Q**. And you told me that somebody said to you, "Hey, you need to track whatever things on this building that you're doing that are not insurance related," correct?
 - A. Right, changes that we made.
- **Q.** Right. And you said what that change order was, and the jury's heard about the change orders. We've all explained because I think it took a while for me to understand what you were doing. But you did explain it was a change order system that you kept, right? Remember that?
 - A. We do it in our system.
 - Q. What's that?
 - A. It's how we do it in our system.
- **Q**. Yeah. You had to come up with a way to track the things that were not hurricane related?
 - A. Correct.
 - Q. And you told me, "I did this off the top of my head

because it's really not my job to track insurance versus noninsurance"?

- **A**. I just took numbers from what the subs gave me and divided that by what's insurance related and what's not by the square foot price.
- **Q**. And the jury's heard about the \$42,044 worth of things that y'all deducted from your contract that were non-hurricane related. Do you remember that number off the top of your head?
 - A. Roughly, yes.

- **Q**. Right. About nine change orders. Okay. So back to the window system. So the way it ended was Encore did replace, let me just break it down, all the broken glass and chips and cracks, right?
 - A. Correct.
- **Q.** I thought you told me in the deposition that as far as any scratched or dented mullions on the outside that you did, to the best that you could, get parts and fix all that?
- A. We didn't -- it's hard to explain, but we had to makeshift something to make it look halfway normal.
- **Q.** Right. I remember you telling me that it was quite a headache for you.
 - A. Yes.
 - Q. You spent a lot of hours on that?
 - A. Yes.

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Q. And the BECI report included sealant and -- I can't think of the word. In other words, there was sealant that was involved between the glass, right, and y'all included that? I asked for to -- ways to repair or replace Yes. the windows and one of those was a sealant. All right. And then I think I thought of the other Q. word. Is it called glazing? Sorry. Sealant is the wet glazing. Sealant Α. and glazing are the same thing. I think the point I'm trying to make is that you, Q. Encore, hired an engineering firm to help figure out a solution for that problem of the damaged window system and the damaged paneling? MR. COX: Excuse me, Your Honor. May we approach? THE COURT: Yes. BENCH CONFERENCE

THE COURT: All right. Mr. Cox, what's your objection, if there is one here?

MR. COX: There's an objection, Your Honor. Under Rule 611 of the Code of Evidence the cross-examination is limited to the scope of the direct examination, and talking about this whole engineering contract is outside of that scope. Now, if it has to do with his charges, fair game because I talked about that --

THE COURT: 611?

MR. COX: -- but it's going far afield from it. I just want to make sure we're not here for 16 hours.

That's how long his deposition took when we got into these kind of issues.

THE COURT: You read faster than me.

MS. WOLF: No, I'm good; but that's where I'm going. Sorry if it's taking long, but it's a lot of stuff. It's going to that. It's going to what his charges are. The punch line is that it's not hurricane related. And I certainly don't want this jury to walk out of here thinking this man who hired an engineering report to fix the windows left Mr. Odom with damaged windows.

THE COURT: I'm going to give her a little leeway.

I mean, he did talk about -- you did ask him did he segregate out the cost --

MR. COX: Right.

THE COURT: -- and he said he did. I'm assuming this is what your questions are about, did he really segregate out the cost. I don't really know what the damn engineering firm has to do with it, though. If you want to focus -- that was really the subject of his direct, was simply did he segregate out these costs and when was the substantial completion done. That was the

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testimony.

rebuttal testimony for your expert saying it was done in He says no, August. Your guy says that he got paid fully. He came back to say no, he wasn't. I don't want --MS. WOLF: Okay. So I do understand it --THE COURT: You're getting into the weeds about metal around windows. MS. WOLF: I got it, but let me just make sure I've really got it because we've talked about -- without this witness here, I used the windows, for example, as the basis for what Mr. Stuck said. So I guess what I'm saying is I don't want to be shut out since he's here and --THE COURT: You're not -- he's here as a rebuttal witness. This does not mean you get to come up here now and do a full thing on him --MS. WOLF: I understand. THE COURT: -- like he's a witness in the case in chief by one party. It's limited to the rebuttal

MS. WOLF: But it goes to the contract, right? What you're saying is his contract is 1.36 million and even more than that. What I'm trying to say is no, Mr. Stuck was right in relying on it because all that's been shown is that what was --

1	THE COURT: Yeah, I think that's fair game. I
2	think you need to not beat around the bush to get there.
3	MR. WOLFF: It's a big door.
4	THE COURT: It's not a big door because I'm making
5	the door small.
6	MS. WOLF: Okay. Well
7	THE COURT: I think you can get there a lot quicker
8	and more precisely than all this other stuff.
9	MS. WOLF: Oh, yeah, I could if I knew this was
10	going to be happening today.
11	THE COURT: Unfortunately, that's the nature of
12	rebuttal witnesses. I mean, that's why they're rebuttal
13	witnesses. Hey, listen, these criminal defense lawyers,
14	I admire them because they don't get to do all these
15	depositions. They have to come in here and shoot from
16	the hip, and they got people's lives on the line. I got
17	confidence in you.
18	MS. WOLF: I'm listening to what y'all are saying.
19	I'm trying to fit that into the way I think. I mean,
20	I'm not
21	THE COURT: You're a very detailed person. I
22	admire that. You are. That's a good quality, but it
23	makes it very difficult. I understand.
24	MS. WOLF: Trying to think of where the line is
25	drawn because

1	THE COURT: He's right. Listen, focus
2	MS. WOLF: ask him about the work he did as it
3	relates to the contract about
4	THE COURT: No. He was here about substantial
5	completion and payments.
6	MR. WOLFF: And the scope of the contract.
7	MS. WOLF: But what the jury's hearing is that
8	there was work left to be done, and I asked him and he's
9	already confirmed that what he told me was the truth.
10	It was windows and second floor. So I've got to find
11	out if that is hurricane related or not.
12	THE COURT: Well, ask him that. You can ask him
13	that question without spending ten minutes on, well,
14	there's metal cladding and all this. Just ask him
15	about you can get there quick.
16	MR. COX: And I didn't ask any questions about the
17	work after August.
18	MR. WOLFF: That doesn't matter. He said
19	there's
20	MS. WOLF: I'm talking about the work between
21	MR. WOLFF: money left from the 9/24 that has
22	been paid to the 1.36.
23	THE COURT: Ask him was work left to be done.
24	MS. WOLF: I did.
25	THE COURT: I didn't really hear that.

1 MS. WOLF: I thought I did. 2 THE COURT: I think you're doing fine. I'm not trying to be critical. I 3 doing a great job. 4 know you're trying to -- I would do it, too. I would 5 try to go as far as I can. I think you got to narrow it 6 down a little bit. 7 MS. WOLF: Yeah, I just -- okay. It's hard. I know. Nature of 8 THE COURT: 9 litigation. It's fluid. 10 MS. WOLF: All right. 11 MR. WOLFF: You got to put on your case in the 12 scope of what they're saying. I appreciate the 13 latitude, but they're going to have to -- let me talk 14 with her a little bit. 15 THE COURT: Yeah, go ahead. 16 MR. COX: Thank you, Your Honor. 17 THE COURT: You want a -- come here. 18 MS. WOLF: What I heard was latitude a little bit 19 and then walk, wrap it up. That's what I heard. THE COURT: I wrote down the areas that he asked 20 21 He asked about project manager, when the 22 building was finished, total charges -- this is my 23 scribble so don't rely on it -- the original cost of the 24 contract; total for both hurricane and non-hurricane, 25 there was an amount; separation out of the work; you

know, and then paid in full; true or false, is this 350 still owed. Those are the areas of his inquiry.

MS. WOLF: Okay.

PROCEEDINGS CONTINUED

BY MS. WOLF:

- **Q**. All right. So, Mr. Monheiser, I want to regroup for a minute. I think I asked you the question of in August of 2021 when I asked you what work remained you told me replacement of the window system and second floor tenant finish space, right?
 - A. Correct.
- **Q**. All right. And let's focus on the second floor tenant finish, and what that meant was that if the owner got a tenant for the second floor then you were on task -- Encore was on task to do that work to finish out the tenant space, right?
 - A. Correct.
- **Q**. And prior to Hurricane Laura the plaintiff did not have a second floor tenant, right?
 - A. Correct.
- **Q**. And so what second floor tenant finish-out means is if a specific tenant moves in and wants the kitchen or the walls or the carpet or something different, that's what tenant finish means, right?
 - A. Correct.

- Q. And so that's not Hurricane Laura related?
- A. But there were items in there that were related.
- **Q**. Okay. And at that time, though, by August, all of the Hurricane Laura stuff, what you told me, had been completed and all you were waiting to do was see if a tenant might come in and want to change something?
- A. The windows and if the tenant wanted to change something.
- Q. I need to separate out the windows. I don't want to talk about windows for a second. I want to set that aside. I just want to talk about the second floor tenant finish. Okay. So I want to make sure if I'm understanding you that in August when I talked to you any work that was remaining related to that was not hurricane related because it was going to -- the owner was going to have a new tenant come in, right, and you were going to have to move some things around?
 - A. Correct, if they selected that.
- **Q.** If they selected that. All right. So -- and you agreed that work -- you told me that work was included in the \$1.36 million contract, that tenant finish work that was non-hurricane related was included in --
- A. I would have no way of knowing that because I wouldn't -- there could be new blueprints.
 - Q. So you don't know whether or not the tenant finish

work was, in fact, included in your \$1.36 million contract amount?

- A. If there was a new tenant, I couldn't give you a price on it, if they wanted to redo the second floor.
 - Q. Right.

- **A**. To return the building to the way that it was pre-hurricane is included in the 1.36 million.
- **Q**. Okay. So all of the hurricane related work was included in the \$1.36 million contract?
 - A. Right.
- Q. And some non-hurricane related work was included in the \$1.36 million contract?
 - A. Correct.
- **Q**. And some of the non-hurricane related work was the \$42,000 in change orders that we talked about?
 - A. Correct.
- **Q**. But there was additional work that was non-hurricane related that was related to the second floor tenant finish in the \$1.36 million contract?
- A. No. No, because I wouldn't know what they would want so it's hard to price that in. We put it back the way that it was pre-hurricane and added simple items.
- **Q**. Okay. I remember asking you -- I remember asking you a question. We were talking about the tenant finish and that's what I thought, because I thought how strange to

include something in your contract when you didn't know how much it was going to be. And I said, "This is outside Encore's original contract scope. The 1.36 million didn't include actually finishing out the second tenant space for a particular tenant, or did it?" And your answer was it did.

A. The first part that you asked, you said for the --

- **A.** The first part that you asked, you said for the -for a second floor tenant. I mean, if they wanted to move
 in, they could move in.
- Q. Okay. So when I asked you this question in August I said, "Does the \$1.36 million amount include this non-hurricane related tenant finish space?" And you said, "It did. It's just that there wasn't any tenant up there." You want me to show you the deposition?
- A. Well, again, to finish the second floor, a tenant can move in; but if somebody had to come in and change things around, then there would obviously be additional cost because I wouldn't want to know what they --

MS. WOLF: Your Honor, can I just grab the transcript, please?

THE COURT: Sure.

 $\mbox{MS. WOLF:}$ What I need is -- Your Honor, does the jury see this or just --

THE COURT: Yeah, the jury can see it when you put it on the ELMO because you're --

MS. WOLF: I was going to --

1 THE COURT: He'll have a monitor. I mean, you've 2 asked him a question. I'm assuming you have something from his deposition --3 4 MS. WOLF: Yes. 5 THE COURT: -- that is different. Okay. 6 MS. WOLF: I didn't know if you wanted me to 7 actually hand him this copy. THE COURT: He can look at it on the thing, and the 8 9 jurors can see it too. BY MS. WOLF: 10 If you need me to bring this copy to you --11 Q. 12 THE COURT: Can you see it on the screen, sir? 13 THE WITNESS: Yeah. 14 MR. WOLFF: The page number, read that out, and the 15 date. BY MS. WOLF: 16 17 Q. I'm not sure I'm making it too small. All 18 right. So what I'm looking at here --19 THE COURT: What page are you on? 20 MS. WOLF: Let me do this. It's Encore Day 1, 21 August 5, 2021, and we're going to go to Page 103. BY MS. WOLF: 22 23 And we'll pick it up right here because I will tell 24 you that I, too, had the same question you just said. 25 would I know what to put in my 1.36 million if I don't even

know who the tenant's going to be and what they might want. That's why I said, "Okay. So let me clarify. This is outside of Encore's original contract scope. The 1.36 million didn't include actually finishing out the second tenant phase for a particular tenant, or did it?"

You see your answer? "It did. It's just there was no tenant up there to begin with."

I say, "Okay. Right."

Answer: "So, again, giving a generalized number to it, yeah. You know, usually whenever you have a tenant there's a specific tenant finish unless it's an emergency."

I say, "Okay. So now I'm a little confused. Let me see. Did you have an amount of money in the 1.36 million to do walls and finish out scope for the second floor?"

What was your answer?

A. "Yes."

Q. And then -- so I'm still confused because I'm trying to figure out how a contractor would want to know what to put in a \$1.36 million contract for work that you don't know the scope of. So I think we're on the same page on that. I'm trying to figure out how you did that. And I said, "Okay. And was that -- was it set aside as an allowance or a contingency or what?"

And then you said, "It was set, I mean" -- then you start talking about this and we can go on for a while. Do

you want to read it? I guess we'll read it. It says, "It was set, I mean, in the -- you know, hanging up Sheetrock, insulation, all those things, those were -- those were finishes."

THE COURT: Counsel, come see me.

BENCH CONFERENCE

THE COURT: You have to ask him a question and he's got to give you an answer.

MS. WOLF: Okay.

THE COURT: And if he gives you an inconsistent answer, you can go to that deposition. But you can't stand up there and read the man's deposition.

MS. WOLF: I understand.

THE COURT: You understand?

MS. WOLF: Yeah. I'm doing it on the fly, though, trying to --

THE COURT: Look, I'm sorry, but here's my thing. You can't read his deposition to him. You got to ask him a question. If he gives you an inconsistent answer, confront him with his depo.

MS. WOLF: He has given me an inconsistent answer with what he said, and I've got to find it in parts in his deposition where I asked him about it. He has said that -- he just now said that the 1.36 million did not include --

1	UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Excuse me.
2	THE COURT: Wait. Let her finish.
3	UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: They can hear.
4	THE COURT: No, they can't hear. Trust me. I've
5	been worried about that when I took the bench, and they
6	swear to me that that muffles it out.
7	MR. COX: It's that white noise.
8	MS. WOLF: I asked him whether or not here in
9	this courtroom I asked him whether or not the
10	1.36 million included second floor tenant finish
11	THE COURT: I just saw it, yeah, in the deposition.
12	MS. WOLF: and he said yes. That's not what his
13	deposition says, but it's in parts and pieces and he
14	kind of stumbles all over the place.
15	THE COURT: You're going to have to break it up in
16	parts and pieces. You can't sit there and read ten
17	pages of his deposition to him.
18	MS. WOLF: Okay.
19	THE COURT: I mean, you can't. I'm not going to
20	allow that. I mean, he's on the stand. Ask him
21	questions about it. Okay.
22	MS. WOLF: All right.
23	PROCEEDINGS CONTINUED
24	BY MS. WOLF:
25	Q . Mr. Monheiser, let me step away from this

deposition for just a minute and ask you a different question. You've testified here today that how much is remaining on that -- how much you say is remaining on that \$1.36 million contract related to hurricane damage. Let me start with how much is left on the \$1.36 million contract that's owed by Eaux Holdings. What's the amount?

- **A**. 350,000 plus.
- **Q.** There's \$350,000 owed out of the \$1.36 million, right?
 - A. Yep.

- **Q**. You're saying there's \$350,000 owed; is that correct?
- A. There's more -- there's -- because we did additional items so --
- **Q.** Okay. So break that down. You did additional items. So it's you start -- you're saying you started with \$1.36 million, right?
 - A. Correct.
 - Q. And there's \$350,000 owed, right?
 - A. Correct.
- **Q**. And then did you say but there's more than \$350,000 owed?
- A. It's around. I don't know the exact number, but it's around north of probably 350,000.
 - Q. Did you bring a document to court today to show the

1 exact amount that's left on the Encore contract? 2 Α. There's --My question was: Did you bring a document to 3 Q. No. 4 court today to show us how much remains that Eaux Holdings 5 owes Encore for that \$1.36 million contract? 6 Α. No. 7 Q. Why not? 8 Α. Everybody -- you guys have that. 9 Q. What's that? 10 Α. You guys have that in the folder that I provided. 11 THE COURT: Maybe speak into the mic a little bit. 12 THE WITNESS: Oh, I'm sorry. 13 THE COURT: Pull it up to you a little bit better. 14 THE WITNESS: I'm sorry. 15 You guys have that in the folder that you've Α. 16 provided. BY MS. WOLF: 17 18 Q. Let me back up a minute. Did you fly in or 19 drive in for trial today? 20 Α. I flew. Okay. And were you aware when you came here that 21 Q. 22 the question to be answered today is how much money remains 23 on the \$1.36 million contract? Were you aware that was the 24 question? 25 Around, yes. Α.

1 Q. Did you know that that's what this jury has to 2 answer? Yes. 3 Α. 4 Q. How much remains on the \$1.36 million contract, 5 that's what they need to answer, right? 6 Α. Yes. 7 Q. And you knew that before you came here? 8 Α. Yes. 9 Q. And you didn't bring the piece of paper to show us 10 how much remains? 11 Α. I assumed that everybody would have it in their 12 Dropbox link that I provided. 13 Okay. Well, we're not doing Dropbox links today. 14 What we have is what's already been admitted into evidence, 15 and we haven't seen it. But you didn't bring it today, right? And so the amount is about \$350,000 --16 17 Yeah. Α. 18 Q. -- right? 19 So has Encore been paid anything more than the four 20 checks that we've looked at? Have you gotten more than --THE COURT: Those have been admitted, right? 21 22 MS. WOLF: Yes. I'm sorry. This is D-162. 23 BY MS. WOLF: 24 Q. So this is what we have. Those are the four checks 25 that Eaux Holdings wrote to Encore, and they add up to

1 \$924.927.50. Right? 2 Α. Correct. 3 Q. And is that how much Eaux Holdings has paid Encore 4 to date? 5 Α. No. 6 Q. You're saying that you received another payment 7 after June 3rd, 2021? 8 Α. Yes. 9 Q. Did you bring that payment to court today? 10 Α. I did not have that check copy. Okay. So you didn't bring an invoice and you 11 Q. 12 didn't bring a check to show more money is owed or any 13 payments have been made? 14 I did not. Α. 15 Q. Do you have an itemized bill that would break out 16 or a pay application, or however you do it, to show exactly 17 what that work was associated with the remaining amount so 18 that we could look at it and determine whether it was 19 hurricane or non-hurricane? 20 Α. I don't have it with me. Okay. You didn't bring it. And it's true that 21 Q. 22 some of the \$1.36 million contract, in fact, had work that 23 was non-hurricane related in it, right? 24 Α. Correct.

> Deidre D. Juranka, CRR United States Court Reporter Western District of Louisiana

And I want to see if I understand your testimony

25

Q.

now. I want to go back to this because I think you agreed with me that when I asked you in August of 2021 what work remained to be done, that was in that August timeframe, you said the window system and you said second floor tenant finish space, right?

A. Correct.

- **Q**. And the second floor tenant finish space, some of that, at least some of it, was non-hurricane related, correct?
 - A. Correct.
 - Q. And you're not able to say how much?
 - A. On the second floor?
 - Q. Yes.
- **A.** Not specifically how much, but change orders reflect the additionals.
 - **Q**. What change orders are you referring to?
- **A**. The ones that you guys have that you were talking about earlier. The 44,000. Again, it was split between the first and second floor.
- **Q**. So now you're talking about, I think, the nine change orders that we've already talked about here in trial that add up to \$42,044, right?
 - A. Yes.
- **Q**. And so what I'm talking about is the second floor tenant finish space that was not related to the hurricane.

That's if a tenant moves in, we have to move some things around, then you are going to do that work, right?

A. Correct.

- Q. And that was -- some of that was in the \$1.36 million contract?
- **A.** I say a portion of it. Again, I wouldn't necessarily know unless -- the exact amount unless they specifically asked for specific items.
- **Q.** Okay. So you're saying there's 350,000 that's still owed. Am I correct in saying that you can't tell us how much of that \$350,000 is hurricane related versus non-hurricane related?
 - A. Probably, but I couldn't tell you exact number.
- Q. You can't tell us a number. Okay. I want to show you that contract that we looked at. You see how it has that language in it -- and this was admitted as D-176. You see how it has that language in it that says subject to additions and deductions?
 - A. Yes.
 - **Q**. Right there, you see that?
 - A. Yes.
- **Q**. All right. Do you recall in your deposition in August I asked you, "Do you know if there are going to be other pay applications after this one goes out," and you said to me, "Yeah. I mean, there would be -- I would want to.

There would be some additions and subtractions depending on the second floor tenant finish, if he selects to do so, or whenever the windows get put in"? Do you remember saying that to me?

A. Yeah.

- **Q**. All right. And so you used that word, there would be some additions or subtractions, right?
 - A. Correct.
- **Q**. So you couldn't tell me whether there was going to be an additional pay application because you didn't know yet. You didn't know about those deductions that you might have to make, right? That's what you said.
- A. So on that date there was -- there had already been another invoice sent in.
- Q. What I was asking you was did you know that there was going -- if there was going to be another pay application, and you told me, "I don't know. It depends on whether or not -- I don't have the information because I have to do some additions and subtractions."
- A. I believe you asked me how much because, again, there would definitely be another payment application to get to the amount owed.
- **Q**. So my question was, "So Encore still has this pay application to submit to the owner and then a final, or do you know if there's going to be other pay applications after

this one goes out? And do you remember telling me, "So yes. I mean, I would want to. There would be some additions or subtractions depending on the second floor tenant finish, if he selects to do so, or whenever the windows get put in"?

- A. Yeah, so stating that I have to send in another invoice.
- **Q**. Can you just hold on a minute because I want to make sure that I'm asking the question. You used those words additions and subtractions, right? I asked you a question about whether you're going to send another pay application. And for the jury can we explain, a pay application is sort of like an invoice?
 - A. It's an invoice.

- **Q**. It's an invoice. Okay. So I'm asking are you going to send another one; and you use those words, there would be some additions and subtractions.
- **A.** That was after confirming that I'm going to send another one. It was after. Maybe you were speaking after that. So would there be two additional invoices?
- **Q**. So -- okay. And I appreciate you explaining but my question is really simple, I think. I was asking you a question about whether --

THE COURT: Why don't you do this. Ask him the question today. Don't read the deposition to him. Ask him a question. Let him answer it. You're reading the

deposition. I've warned you.

BY MS. WOLF:

- **Q**. So at the time when I was asking you this question in August -- so I'm going to go back to that timeframe. I don't want to know about today. I want to know back then. If I asked you then whether or not you were going to submit another invoice, would you --
 - A. Yes.
- **Q**. -- would you have to determine that amount of whether it was going to be another invoice based on additions and subtractions?
- A. I wouldn't have to. I can -- at that point he'd be paid in full and we can actually do change orders for additional amounts.
- Q. I didn't -- I don't think I'm following what you're -- if you're answering my question. What I want to know is: In order for you to determine in August -- you got to go back to the August timeframe. In order for you to determine whether or not there was still an invoice owed, do you recall saying it depends, I have to go back and look and do some --
 - A. There would be an additional invoice.
- **Q**. Okay. You're not -- I don't think you're listening to my question. At the time you told me, "I didn't know how much it would be because I'd have to go do some additions and

subtractions," right?

- **A.** Again, it depends on the context of what we were discussing before that. I don't...
- **Q**. All right. Let's go back to the August timeframe, and I asked you a question about the remaining work. I was asking questions about the remaining work as of June 10th, 2021, and at this point you had told me there was about 200,000 remaining on the contract. Do you recall that?
 - A. Right.
- **Q**. And I said, "In that time, from June 10th to today," and that was in August, "the last two months, what percentage of that 200,000 remaining on Encore's contract is done?" Do you recall what you told me the answer was? What is the answer to that question?
 - A. I don't recall.
- **Q**. All right. Do you want to see your deposition? Would that help you to remember what your answer was back then?
 - A. Sure.
 - Q. So what we're going to look at is --

THE COURT: Now you can put it on the screen if you want.

MS. WOLF: Okay.

THE COURT: He can see it, they can see it, and you can see it.

BY MS. WOLF:

- **Q**. All right. So let's -- want to make sure I'm not confused at this point. So we are at the second day of Encore's deposition. This one's on August 6, 2021. Right? You saw that?
 - A. Yes.
- ${f Q}$. All right. And so I asked you this question. There was a pay application dated June 10, 2021. That's what we were looking at.

Question: "Yes. If you look at Encore 75, the pay application dated June 10, 2021, the balance to finish this project" -- okay. Oh, okay -- "is \$195,758.50, correct?"

And your answer was: "That's what it looks like." Right? That's what you said?

- A. Yes.
- **Q**. So my question, "So as of June 10 the remaining work was just under \$200,000. And in that time, from June 10th to today, the last two months, what percentage of that 200,000 remaining has Encore done?"

You see your answer? And you say, "I'm not 100 percent sure. I'd have to go over this to be able to answer that. I'm not 100 percent sure. I know because there is work that hasn't been completed and some of the window items as well, so additions or subtractions. So I wouldn't -- I'm not 100 percent sure at this moment."

My question is: You see where you said additions and subtractions?

A. Correct.

- **Q.** Right. And that's the same language that's tracked in your contract, right? It says the owner shall pay contractor for performance of the work subject to additions and deductions, right?
- A. Yeah. I wasn't quoting from that. I was more speaking to receiving invoices from subcontractors.
- **Q**. Every time I asked you the question in August you said you didn't know how much the invoice was going to be because it depended and you still had to do your additions and deductions. You remember saying that?
- **A.** I said subtractions, again, due to the amounts that the subcontractors were invoicing me.
- Q. I asked you again numerous times in that deposition how much work remained, how much was owed on the invoice. And when I asked you, do you recall at least three to four times telling me, "I don't know exactly what the final invoice will be because there's work in that that we didn't do and I wouldn't know those exact numbers"? Do you remember telling me that?
 - A. Yes.
- **Q**. All right. So you're saying your total contract was \$1.36 million, right?

A. Correct.

- **Q.** And you're also stating that you did not bring an invoice to court today to show exactly how much you say remains on that contract, right?
 - A. Correct.
- **Q**. And am I correct in saying that even if there's an amount left on that \$1.36 million contract, you can't tell us how much of it was hurricane related and non-hurricane related?
 - A. I do not.
 - Q. Thank you. I have no further questions.

MR. WOLFF: Can we approach?

THE COURT: Sure.

BENCH CONFERENCE

MR. WOLFF: I move to strike the witness. He's come up and said there's 300 something left. He says there's an invoice. It has not been produced. It was not put in evidence. He cannot talk about it any further. Oral discussion about what's due is not enforceable in Louisiana. It's got to be corroborated. They missed a chance to corroborate it if they wanted to. Case in chief is over. That invoice, we'd be able to cross-examine with those documents. Him just sitting up there, he can't remember what's related, what's not related. There's no rehabilitation here. That invoice

1 is crucial. It's not in. He needs to go out. 2 Invoices are in, Your Honor. MR. COX: contract is in and we've shown all -- every one of the 3 4 change orders that he made deducting from the 1.36. 5 They're all in evidence. 6 MR. WOLFF: That's the 42,000. 7 MR. COX: Yes. MS. WOLF: The invoices are not in, Your Honor. 8 9 The invoices are not in evidence. 10 MR. WOLFF: There's no invoice to go above the 924 11 on the building. There are nine change orders that 12 relate to 42,000 which are out of the scope. We all 13 agree to that. How you get from 924 to 1.36? There is 14 no invoice. There is no paper. He is just talking off 15 the cuff. He needs to be stricken and thrown out of 16 here. 17 THE COURT: I think you did a very good job 18 cross-examining. I think you attacked his credibility 19 pretty good with that because he couldn't segregate out 20 the cost. I think you did pretty good. I'm not 21 striking him. It's a rebuttal witness. I'm not 22 striking him. 23 MS. WOLF: They didn't put in the invoice. 24 THE COURT: I know. That's on them, man. You did 25 a good job beating up on him about it, too. I mean, you

1	can hammer him some more in closing arguments.
2	MR. WOLFF: We will.
3	THE COURT: I know you will. You did a good job,
4	Ms. Wolf. Ms. Wolf, come see.
5	MS. WOLF: I'm going back to mediation and
6	arbitration.
7	THE COURT: No, you're not. Come here.
8	MS. WOLF: Never again.
9	THE COURT: Listen, you did a good job.
10	MR. COX: I feel like giving you a hug.
11	THE COURT: Listen, your hands were tied a little
12	bit here. I get it. But I want you to know you did a
13	good job and don't be frustrated.
14	MS. WOLF: Can I just say that I was going to call
15	him and she said, "I might fly him in." She didn't
16	THE COURT: Listen, it's rebuttal. It's rebuttal.
17	You did a good job.
18	MS. BROWN: It's denied, right?
19	THE COURT: Yes.
20	PROCEEDINGS CONTINUED
21	THE COURT: Okay. Mr. Cox.
22	MR. COX: Yes, sir. One second, Your Honor,
23	please.
24	THE COURT: Ladies and gentlemen, we're going to
25	finish this witness. We're going to take our lunch

1 Do you have any -- one more rebuttal witness? 2 He's going to be --3 MS. BROWN: Very short. 4 THE COURT: -- very short. Then we'll have closing 5 arguments. Still on track. 6 REDIRECT EXAMINATION 7 BY MR. COX: 8 Q. Mr. Monheiser, you didn't bring the records with 9 you today, correct? 10 Α. Correct. 11 But Scottsdale deposed you for 16 hours, didn't Q. 12 they? 13 Correct. Α. 14 Q. And during that 16 hours of testimony you supplied 15 every document that Encore had on this project, which was a lot of documents, wasn't it? 16 17 Α. Correct. 18 And you were asked about what was deducted from the Q. 19 \$1.36 million contract, correct? 20 Α. Correct. And it added up to \$42,000, correct? 21 Q. 22 Α. Around there, yes. 23 Q. Those were the items that you went through and 24 determined were not for hurricane related work, correct? 25 Α. Correct.

1	Q . Is that why you subtracted them?
2	A. Correct.
3	Q . And those were all of these things
4	MR. WOLFF: What document?
5	MR. COX: 55 through I'm sorry. 52 through 58,
6	I think.
7	MR. WOLFF: We stipulate there's 42,000 that was
8	excluded. That's in evidence.
9	MR. COX: That's good. Thank you.
10	BY MR. COX:
11	Q . But the way you got to the 42,000 was by
12	subtracting all of these things that I'm showing you that you
13	thought were unrelated, correct?
14	A. Correct.
15	Q . And those items added up to \$42,000?
16	A. Correct.
17	Q . Was it your attempt to subtract everything that was
18	unrelated to the hurricane damage from the \$1.36 million?
19	A. Yes.
20	Q . And then now there's still a balance that Mr. Odom
21	and Eaux Holdings owe you, owe Encore Construction Company,
22	for the remainder of the work that was done to repair this
23	building from the hurricane damage, correct?
24	A. Yes.
25	Q . And that's the amount that you said was 350,000

1 plus some? 2 Α. Yes. But we could do the math ourselves with the 3 Q. 4 documents we have, couldn't we? 5 Α. Yes. 6 Q. And so when you were asked about a final payment, 7 there was a last payment to Encore, correct? Correct. 8 Α. 9 Q. Has the final payment been made? 10 Α. No. 11 And that's the amount that's still owing that we're Q. 12 talking about in excess of \$350,000? 13 Α. Around there, yes. 14 Q. Thank you, sir. I don't have any other questions. 15 THE COURT: You may step down, sir. Okay. lunch is there so we're going to break for lunch. 16 We'11 17 come back at around 1:15 or so. 18 (Jury exits courtroom.) 19 THE COURT: Okay. I understand you have one more rebuttal witness. Who? 20 21 MR. COX: Jeffrey Major. 22 THE COURT: Okay. You're going to call him on 23 rebuttal. Y'all will cross-examine him. So what I'm 24 trying to tell you is during your lunch hour, get you 25 some lunch, but be prepared. As soon as that's done

1	we're going to go right into closing arguments. So take
2	this time to kind of get yourself mentally prepared, I
3	guess. I don't know.
4	MS. BROWN: And how much time are we going to have
5	for closing?
6	THE COURT: Let me ask you that question. I limit
7	openings a lot because it's really just a road map. I'm
8	open to you know, don't ask me for two hours. You're
9	not getting it. But I'm open to
10	MR. WOLFF: 30 minutes?
11	THE COURT: I was how much time do you need? I
12	was thinking 30, 45 minutes.
13	MR. COX: 30 to 35 minutes.
14	MS. BROWN: Says the guy not giving the closing
15	argument. Mike would like me to do it in 35 minutes.
16	THE COURT: Ms. Brown, how much time do you need?
17	Don't let Mr. Cox speak for you. That's fine. Anywhere
18	from 30, 45. Y'all keep it in there. We're good. I'm
19	not trying to
20	MS. BROWN: I might go over 45.
21	THE COURT: I wasn't going to you know, we're
22	not going to be here for two hours each, you know. Some
22 23	not going to be here for two hours each, you know. Some attorneys I know, if I give them two hours, they'll use
23	attorneys I know, if I give them two hours, they'll use

1	MR. WOLFF: (Nods head up and down.)
2	THE COURT: Very good. See you after lunch and
3	knock this out.
4	(Recess is taken.)
5	THE COURT: Good afternoon. Okay. Any
6	housekeeping before I bring the jury in, Mr. Wolff,
7	Mr. Cox, Ms. Brown, Ms. Wolf, anyone? Good. None. Go
8	get our jury. Thank you.
9	(Jury enters courtroom.)
10	THE COURT: Okay. You can be seated. Ladies and
11	gentlemen, I hope you had a good lunch. I hope we have
12	treated you well. I hope. It's our intention to
13	definitely take care of you.
14	Okay. Mr. Cox, Ms. Brown
15	MS. BROWN: Yes, sir.
16	THE COURT: you have one more rebuttal witness,
17	I believe.
18	MS. BROWN: One more, Mr. Jeff Major.
19	THE COURT: Mr. Major, come on up. Since you're in
20	on rebuttal, we're going to swear you in again.
21	JEFFREY MAJOR,
22	after being first duly cautioned and sworn to tell the truth,
23	the whole truth and nothing but the truth, did testify on
24	oath as follows:
25	DIRECT EXAMINATION

BY MS. BROWN:

- **Q.** Mr. Major, you've been in the courtroom this week for all the testimony and evidence?
 - A. Yes, ma'am.
- **Q**. I want to ask you about three things. You were here today when Mr. Monheiser was being questioned about the second floor build-out?
 - A. Yes.
- **Q**. And it's true, isn't it, that the second floor before the hurricane was built out in that it had drywall, carpet? It was fully functional before the hurricane?
- A. Yes. If a tenant wanted to come in, they could just go in, move their desks in, and rent.
- **Q**. And the additional allowance that would be added or deducted from the Encore contract was if someone came in and wanted some specific things done to the second floor?
- A. Yes. Encore was doing exactly what was there. If there was drywall, drywall, carpet, carpet. But if somebody wanted to come in and say, "Instead of carpet, I want hardwood flooring," they would have made a change order for it.
 - **Q**. And that did not happen?
 - A. Did not happen.
 - **Q**. Encore put it back to pre-loss condition?
 - A. That's correct.

1 Q. I want to show you a picture that is in Mr. Stuck's 2 And I'm not going to make this an exhibit, but I'll 3 show it to you. 4 THE COURT: Has that been admitted? MS. BROWN: It's not. Just for --5 6 THE COURT: Demonstrative? 7 MS. BROWN: Yeah, just a picture of the building. BY MS. BROWN: 8 9 Q. You see this aerial photograph of 620 Esplanade 10 before the storm? 11 Yes. ma'am. Α. 12 Q. And this is like a Google image or something that 13 somebody found of the building before the storm? 14 Α. Yes, ma'am. 15 Q. And this was in Mr. Stuck's report? 16 Α. Yes. 17 Q. Can you tell me why -- and it's not a great 18 picture, but we can at least see part of the roof is a dark 19 color and part of the roof is a light color. Can you tell me 20 why? 21 This whole section that's dark was the roof. Α. 22 And then the white area all the way around this roof and this 23 entire upper roof, that's all the repairs that Mr. Ricky 24 Poole did. So it's in a newer overcoating like Mr. Ricky 25 Poole said he put on.

Q. Okay. Those were the repairs that were set forth in the inspection report when Mr. Odom bought the building?

- **A.** Correct. If you look at the inspection report photos, they were all black and stuff; and this is the repair to it.
- **Q.** One more photograph, and this is in evidence. This is a picture of the building now. You heard the testimony throughout the week about some engineering report and whether or not it had been given to Scottsdale. Are you aware of an engineering report?
 - A. I am now.

- **Q**. Okay. Had you had a copy of that engineering report before?
 - A. No, ma'am.
- **Q**. And tell the jury what the engineering report addresses.
- A. What it addresses is the old panels on the building were these panels like I explained earlier and they don't make them anymore so they were putting new panels on, and it was how to install the new panel and how to address the flashings and stuff around the panel. It was just a cheaper panel system, but somebody had to design it.
- **Q**. Why did Mr. Odom and Eaux Holdings go with a cheaper panel system?
 - A. Well, the insurance company didn't give them any

Q. Okay. You also heard testimony about the windows not having been replaced.

MS. WOLF: Your Honor, we have an objection.

THE COURT: Come over here.

BENCH CONFERENCE

MR. WOLFF: Your Honor ruled on this. They did not plead nor -- per your ruling on Document 133, the Court has reviewed Faux's complaint and determined there are

plead nor -- per your ruling on Document 133, the Court has reviewed Eaux's complaint and determined there are no allegations that Scottsdale might be liable to Eaux for allegedly being forced to make lesser repairs or a lesser roof. In other words, Eaux has not alleged in its complaint it was forced to make repairs not of like kind and quality.

THE COURT: Okay. So what's the objection?

MR. WOLFF: They were forced to put in lesser siding.

THE COURT: I'll be honest, what I think -- you can correct me. What I'm thinking this testimony to be is more addressing about this engineering report. Y'all made a big deal that there's this engineering report, and I'm thinking what you're seeing is it was really the design of this new panel system --

MS. BROWN: That's exactly right.

THE COURT: -- and that was it.

1 MS. BROWN: And I'm done. 2 THE COURT: That's it. MR. WOLFF: Well, then I move to strike that 3 4 gratuitous comment that the insurance company didn't pay 5 so they were forced --6 THE COURT: I will so grant that. He shouldn't 7 have said that. I will do it. PROCEEDINGS CONTINUED 8 9 Ladies and gentlemen, the Court's going 10 to instruct you to disregard the comment made by the 11 witness when he referred to the insurance company paid 12 no money for that. You are to disregard that comment. 13 Okay. 14 All right. You may proceed. BY MS. BROWN: 15 16 Q. Last thing I want to ask you about is there's been 17 some testimony in the past couple days about the window 18 system that Granger Stuck agreed was \$159,000 but that was 19 not accounted for in his final accounting. 20 Α. Yes, ma'am. Okay. Why has that window -- have those windows 21 Q. 22 been replaced? 23 Α. They have not. 24 Q. Okay. Can you use this picture to explain to the 25 jury where the window were.

A. Yes. So Mr. Stuck has agreed to replace all the windows on the building that are there, but not in his numbers and not done is if you -- I'm just going to show you right now. There were ten windows all the way along here that are not there at all. If you go back -- there you go.

- ${\bf Q}.$ I was going to say, I don't know if we can see them in this picture.
 - A. So this whole row down here, ten windows -MR. WOLFF: Excuse me. Can you pull the language
 out, whatever that writing is?

MS. BROWN: Sure.

THE COURT: Maybe zoom in a little bit on it.

MR. WOLFF: Thank you.

A. And if you put the two pictures together, this entire row down here, they're bullet proof. There's more glass there than there is here on those screens in front of you. They were taken out and never put back. They're not in Mr. Stuck's estimate and haven't been replaced. If you put the other photo up, they're gone. There was windows all over this whole thing, each one just like these, coated and bullet proof.

BY MS. BROWN:

- **Q**. Okay.
- A. Weren't repaired.
- Q. That's all the questions I have.

1 THE COURT: Okay. Cross-examination. 2 MS. WOLF: Just briefly. **CROSS-EXAMINATION** 3 BY MS. WOLF: 4 Q. 5 Good afternoon, Mr. Major. 6 Α. Good afternoon. 7 Just a couple of things. Did you say that -- we Q. 8 were talking about the engineering report, and you know that 9 to be the BECI report? 10 Whatever one you guys put up there, yes, ma'am. Α. And did you say that in this trial is the first 11 Q. 12 time you saw it or knew about it? 13 Yes, ma'am. 14 Okay. And then you -- I think you then testified Q. 15 as to what was in it --Yes, ma'am. 16 Α. 17 Q. -- is that right? 18 And how did you come to know what was in the BECI 19 proposal for services if you hadn't seen it before? 20 Α. I didn't read the report, but I recall that -- what I testified earlier was that the builder had a design 21 22 professional and I just assumed it was that BECI that you're 23 talking about, and that was -- during the time of construction they were trying to figure out an alternate for 24 25 the panel system that was there. They didn't have -- they

didn't have it. They couldn't put it on. They didn't make it anymore. So that's what I recall.

- **Q**. Okay. And what did you say the BECI or the engineering proposal or design included?
- A. They were working on the design of -- they were trying to identify a window repair methodology --
 - Q. Right.

- A. -- because the pieces that hold the windows in, when you saw the pictures, you look in those books, the pictures of the glass smashed out and the frames bent, they don't make the pieces anymore. So you couldn't buy the pieces to put the windows back together. So there was the window system, and the window system and the wall panels are integral to themselves. So there used to be the panel there and a little drip edge that went over, and now the panels are wider so they had to adjust and modify the drip edge to go over that. So they had a design professional that worked with them, and they even searched to find the pieces of the windows and they didn't make them.
- **Q**. Okay. So that was a little bit more detail than I needed. I just want to make sure I understand. We now know it to be the BECI proposal. That's the engineer that you knew about, but you didn't know their name?
- **A.** That's correct. And I didn't know that they were an engineer, just that it was a design professional.

- **Q**. Sure. And you understood that that work was related to the exterior wall cladding, right?
 - A. It's all integral.
- **Q**. That's what I'm trying to figure out. What did you just say that that proposal -- the engineer's proposal, what was their scope of work?
- A. I don't know what their contract says. I never saw their contract.
 - Q. Okay.

- A. But I know of one design professional, and in this testimony it was said that there's one engineer; and I'm just assuming they're one and the same. And I know when the construction was going on that Encore had a design professional. It was a woman. I don't remember what her name was --
 - **Q**. 0kay.
- **A.** -- but that she was working with them to identify the way that they could get this building back together.
- **Q.** Understood. And are you aware or not aware that that design proposal did include addressing the removal and replacement of damaged windows and the perimeter sealant on the windows? Are you aware of that?
- A. They're all exactly what I'm talking about, and I don't know the --
 - Q. First answer my question. I just want to make sure

I'm clear on what you're saying that scope of work was, the scope of work for who we now know is BECI. Do we agree that it involved the exterior wall cladding?

- A. I don't know what BECI's contract says. I never read the contract.
- **Q**. Okay. What was the engineer -- the design firm that you're saying did exterior design work, what was their scope?
- A. So I know that Encore was working with a design professional --
 - Q. Right.

- A. -- number one, to see if they manufactured or any company made an extruded aluminum piece that they could use to put the windows back together.
 - Q. What I'm trying to find out is --
 - A. They also -- I'm trying to answer the question.
- **Q.** I know, but let me stick with the big picture first.
 - A. Sure.
- **Q**. Is it your understanding that their scope included both the exterior wall cladding and addressing the window system?
 - A. It's the same. I'm sorry.
 - **Q**. Is that a yes?
 - A. I know you don't -- I know it's -- the windows and

the panels are integral to each other and the flashing of the roof. It's all one system.

- Q. Yeah, I actually said that earlier --
- A. Yep.

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- **Q**. -- when I was speaking to this jury with another witness. We made that point. So I just want to know if you're saying that you understand that that design professional's scope did include the exterior wall cladding and the window system?
 - A. I didn't read their contract. I don't know.
 - Q. So you don't know?
- A. I believe that Encore had a design professional helping them with the details for that.
- **Q**. Very good. So the window system, you've heard the testimony that it's not that there's anything broken or damaged left out there, right? All of the glass has been fixed. You heard what Mr. Monheiser said, that work's been done, right?
 - A. I know for a fact what you just said is not true.
 - Q. But Mr. Monheiser --
 - A. There's ten missing windows that were there --
 - **Q**. 0kay.
 - A. -- broken -THE COURT: Let him finish.
 - A. The broken windows, the glass, the piece of glass

is broken; but where it goes in that used to be the building held it together is just a spray painted piece of metal glued to the wall. That's not fixed. And the scratches that Mr. Wolff was saying was all fixed is not fixed. You can go to that building now. It's all torn up. All the metals are torn up around the windows. It's not repaired. Mr. Stuck agreed to replace all the windows, but he doesn't have the ten windows. They're gone. They've never been put back. BY MS. WOLF:

- **Q.** Right. When I saw that what I understood is that you're saying that the building repairs on that wall wasn't put back to the way it was before. Something different has been done. Right?
- A. The piece -- the panels that were there, they don't make them anymore. You can never put them back on. They don't make them anymore. They chose a cheaper panel system because that's all they can get.
- **Q**. Okay. The panel system that you're talking about was the panel system that was decided by this engineer, recommended by the engineering firm, the designer that you've talked about, right?
 - A. I don't know who recommended it.
- **Q**. You don't know who. And you understand that the owner selected it and approved it, right?
 - A. Yes, ma'am.

	$oldsymbol{\mathtt{Q}}.$ All right. And did I hear your testimony in this
	court that you thought Encore did a good job?
,	A. They did do a good job, yes, ma'am.
	Q . Okay.
	A. To my standards, they did a good job.
	Q . Okay. You heard, I believe, Mr. Odom testify that
	he thought that Encore did a good job?
	A. I did hear that, yes, ma'am.
	Q . I do not have any further questions.
	THE COURT: Very good. Thank you.
	MS. BROWN: I have nothing else.
	THE COURT: You may step down. Any more rebuttal?
	MS. BROWN: No, sir. Plaintiff rests.
	THE COURT: With that, ladies and gentlemen, that
	concludes the taking of evidence. And so at this point
	what we'll do is we'll have closing arguments where the
	parties will yes, Mr. Wolff.
	MR. WOLFF: I have a motion, Your Honor.
	THE COURT: Oh, yes. Okay. We're going to go into
	closing arguments. I want you to stay seated right
	here. Y'all good? All right. Over here.
	BENCH CONFERENCE
	THE COURT: Okay. Mr. Wolff, what you got?
	MR. WOLFF: Okay. We're moving for directed
	verdict on the satisfaction of the contract amount. We

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filed that motion for partial summary judgment in final -- excuse me, at Record Document 41. And we looked at that a moment ago and you had ruled that lesser repairs is not going to be an issue, and you had noted exactly what's going on here. You say Eaux does not cite any -- you note that they don't produce invoices, canceled checks, or credit card statements to support the expenses beyond what we've shown today; and you did not accept the declarations that were offered.

And where we are today is Mr. Stuck did an estimate and we paid that estimate -- excuse me, actual cost. And he did a later assessment based on new documents in August and showed that we actually paid too much. But what I do care about is this record has don't care. nothing to support the payments beyond the 924,000 made to Encore. And Mr. Moncrieff coming up here with his backpack, no documents, can't remember what the costs were, doesn't have precise figures, doesn't have any invoices, this is insufficient as a matter of law to get to the jury. They have to put on some invoices. Не could not -- he said even if they had invoices he couldn't separate out what was pre-storm or betterment or what have you. He didn't know. So they don't have any evidence, and the only evidence that is in is that the checks were paid by Mr. Odom on the three phases of

THE COURT:

that contract and we paid Mr. Odom for Eaux Holdings more than that. So they have no evidence beyond the 924.

Okay. Who wants to respond?

MR. COX: Your Honor, I completely disagree. The evidence, we have painstakingly gone through all of the bills we've put in. Everything to total our amount is in. There have been bills presented on the Encore. It was a \$1.36 million contract, and we showed every change order reducing it to the amount that's on there with the \$17,000 interest. We have put on the bills of everything that's on that list. And I know they don't want to call a contract an invoice. They want to call things that have only been paid out of pocket, but that's contrary to the law. The law is it's actually spent when it's incurred. And we have proven that it's

MR. WOLFF: He offered no documents to show that there was any further work beyond the 924 that was paid. He says there was some. He didn't produce it.

been incurred, that the work has been done, and that

Eaux Holdings is legally liable for those bills.

THE COURT: Well, here's the thing, testimony's evidence too. And so, you know, there's been enough testimony, I believe, to let it go to a jury. I think he did have him put on those invoices showing he

1 deducted it. So I think there's enough here for it to go to a jury. Motion will be denied. 2 PROCEEDINGS CONTINUED 3 4 THE COURT: Okay. Ladies and gentlemen, we will 5 now have our closing arguments. Plaintiff will go 6 first, then the defendants, and then --7 You do you have an opportunity, if you reserve some of your time, for rebuttal. 8 9 MS. BROWN: I would like to do that. 10 THE COURT: Okay. Please proceed, Ms. Brown. 11 MS. BROWN: Thank you. 12 THE COURT: Mr. Wolff, why don't you go take a 13 gander at that real quick. 14 MR. WOLFF: Can we put it so I can see the jury? 15 That's going to block the view entirely. Well, you know, maybe just -- is that THE COURT: 16 17 better Mr. --18 MR. WOLFF: I can't see the jury. 19 THE COURT: Okay. Let's do this, Ms. Brown. Could 20 you maybe go that way with it? We've got a lot of room in this courtroom. I tell you what, leave it right 21 22 there. Mr. Wolff, why don't you go sit in one of the chairs back there. 23 24 MR. WOLFF: I have all my notes here. Please. 25 I've got everything --

THE COURT: I mean, it's her closing arguments.

I'm not going to make her put her exhibits in the back of the courtroom.

MR WOLFE: I understand but are they going to be

MR. WOLFF: I understand, but are they going to be up the whole time?

THE COURT: Well, I don't know. Ms. Brown?

MR. COX: Somer, why don't we put them on the ground.

THE COURT: Yeah, put them on the ground. That's a good idea. Can y'all see them okay? Everybody on the back row okay?

MR. WOLFF: Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: No problem.

CLOSING ARGUMENTS

MS. BROWN: Good afternoon, ladies and gentlemen. Thank you again for being here. I thank you on behalf of Joey and Lydia, first of all. They appreciate your time this week. I thank you on behalf of my firm and on behalf of the people of southwest Louisiana because you are going to be, as we told you, the first jury to decide the issues relative to Hurricane Laura. This is a very important case. I'm sure you've seen this week there's been people in and out of the courtroom watching. People are waiting. They want to know what you, the jury, are going to say about the issues in this

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While it's a very important case, it is not a very complicated case, despite Scottsdale's best efforts to make it something it's not. This case started with I know we all remember it, but the Hurricane Laura. evidence in this courtroom reminded us of how devastating it was. I know I myself went right back there with Mr. Odom when he testified about the first time he came back to Lake Charles after the storm. You saw the photos, although you probably didn't need to. What was most striking about that testimony was probably the objection from Scottsdale's attorneys. They didn't want you to see the photos. They didn't want you to remember because they want to take advantage of the fact that maybe you've grown numb. Maybe like they waited Joey Odom out, maybe they've waited out the southwest Louisiana jurors too.

You didn't forget. You won't forget. Just like Joey Odom won't forget when he drove home through the hurricane with his son. What he found when he returned to 620 Esplanade was devastation. This is just a handful of the literally thousands of photos of the damage to his property, to his retirement investment. But what Mr. Odom did when he got to 620 Esplanade was what people in southwest Louisiana do. He and his son,

his wife, figured out a way to take care of this property. And you saw the efforts Mr. Odom went to to protect his investment. And I'll be honest with you, these photographs, since the first time I saw them, have always been my favorite photographs. And I couldn't even tell you how this system works, honestly; but they figured it out. That's what people in southwest Louisiana do.

Scottsdale, since the very beginning of this claim, has tried to flip the script on Mr. Odom on what is supposed to happen on Louisiana law and on their insurance policy. They want to make this case about what Mr. Odom didn't do when what we're here to talk about is what Scottsdale didn't do. Scottsdale has tried to put obligations on Mr. Odom that simply do not exist. Like Mr. Odom -- like most people, Mr. Odom had a policy of insurance to protect his largest investment, the property at 620 Esplanade.

Now, as an aside, Scottsdale also wants to flip the script and make you think that Joey Odom is some savvy, sophisticated real estate mogul. The truth is that Joey Odom, like most people, is trying to live the American dream. His story literally started on the back of a garbage truck. You heard him testify about that job while he put himself through school. He married the

love of his life. His first house, 900 square feet, \$17,000. Not much of a tycoon, but he figured out a way to make his passion for sports his career. He took a chance, bought this property because he was told it was going to be a great investment and he could possibly make a retirement for himself. You heard him say this entire purchase, this \$2 million purchase, was 100 percent financed.

On August 27th of 2020 Joey Odom's American dream threatened to turn into a nightmare, and it was a nightmare that he couldn't wake up from. He told you how he slept at 620 Esplanade so he could continue helping to empty those buckets. He immediately started getting people out to the property. He met with Skyline Adjusters the very next day after the storm, on August 28th. He got a temporary roof on the property. He continued to mitigation the water damage. He hired All Clear. He had environmental readings done. He did everything he could to protect this investment.

He also did everything required of him by the Scottsdale Insurance policy. Now, his first duty, we talked about this back in the voir dire, in the jury selection, was to pay his premium. And we heard Adam Lock agree what would happen if he did not pay his premium on time. Scottsdale's policy says, "We may

cancel this policy ten days before the effective date of cancellation if we cancel for nonpayment of premium."

So he's got ten days to pay. It's not ten days to pay 14 percent of it or 27 percent. It's 14 days to pay the premium, and there's no question he did that. And that premium was based on the amount of insurance that Scottsdale sold him. Make no mistake about it. This insurance policy is a product that Scottsdale sold him in exchange for the premium. He did his part. He paid his premium, and we know that because if he hadn't we wouldn't be here.

And the policy that he bought, Mr. Lock explained to us, had limits of \$2 million for the building and then it had 10,000 additional dollars available for the increased cost of construction, \$25,000 available for debris removal. So you've heard us saying this week there was \$2,035,000 in coverage available for 620 Esplanade as a result of this storm.

You'll recall that Adam Lock and I went through what Scottsdale required of Joey Odom under the policy, and there is no question that he complied with every single one of the duties in the policy beginning with paying his premium. The next one we talked about was notification of the police. That doesn't apply.

"Give us prompt notice of the loss or damage." The

property loss notes from the claims file show that this loss was reported to Scottsdale on August 30th, within days of Hurricane Laura.

- No. 3, "As soon as possible, give us a description of how, when, and where the loss or damage occurred."

 Again, August 30th Scottsdale was fully aware that this claim was being made as a result of Hurricane Laura.
- No. 4, we just talked about this, "Take all reasonable steps to protect the property from further damage." Mr. Odom did everything he could. He couldn't think of another thing to do to keep this property from falling apart.

Next, I don't have five highlighted but it says to "Give us a complete inventory of the damaged and undamaged property." So we talked about these four volumes of information from Skyline. We're going to talk about them a little more, but he complied with his obligation at Paragraph 5.

- No. 6, "Permit inspection of the property."

 Mr. Lock agreed any time Scottsdale wanted to go to the property they were accommodated. There's been no question about that.
- No. 7, Mr. Lock testified and you'll be instructed by the judge about the law in this case, but Louisiana law doesn't require a signed sworn proof of loss so that

doesn't apply. But even if it did, one was never requested of him.

Finally, No. 8, "Cooperate with us in the investigation or settlement of the claim." And again, you heard the testimony and you now know yourselves that Mr. Odom cooperated with Scottsdale every step of the way. There's been some implication that he didn't give them information. I challenge Mr. Wolff to show you in the claims file where anyone from Scottsdale, not a lawyer in litigation but anyone from Scottsdale Insurance Company ever asked Joey Odom for a single thing that he didn't provide. It's not there, ladies and gentlemen.

So what we know that Eaux Holdings did, paid its premium, notified of the loss, protected the property, mitigated its damages, detailed proof of loss, showed the property to Scottsdale, and cooperated every step of the way. So we know now Mr. Odom upheld his end of the bargain. The question that you're here to determine, ladies and gentlemen, is whether Scottsdale did.

Louisiana law -- you will be instructed by the Court that Louisiana law requires that all insurers pay the amount of any claim due any insured within 30 days after receipt of satisfactory proof of loss. The failure to do so when such failure is arbitrary,

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capricious, and without probable cause, shall subject the insurer to a penalty. And again, the Court is going to instruct you on this law; but I want to just talk to you guys in English because that's a lot of lawyer words.

You've heard this term proof of loss. You're going to hear about satisfactory proof of loss. The Court is going to instruct you that in Louisiana, just like Mr. Lock agreed on the stand, proof of loss is a flexible requirement. Doesn't take a specific form. That's why that signed sworn proof of loss language doesn't apply in this case. All that is required is that the insurance company have enough information to act on the claim. That's it. If they have that, they've received satisfactory proof of loss. come in the form of an estimate. It can come in the form of the insurance company's own adjuster coming out to the property. Both of those things occurred on September 15th, 2020. So you will have to determine whether the proof of loss provided to Scottsdale was satisfactory, whether it was sufficient to apprise Scottsdale of the facts of this claim.

And you have heard, I'm sure you can probably recite, this is a four-volume set. It's 152-page estimate, 1800 line Items, 1200 photographs labeled in

meticulous detail which room they're in. It's blueprints. It's specifications and materials. It's literally everything anyone would need to adjust a claim. Scottsdale didn't ask for another thing from Mr. Odom, and I would venture to say it's more than most people gave their insurance companies. That was because Joey Odom knew he was out of his league. He hired professionals to help him present this claim so that he could get it paid promptly. Unfortunately, that's not what happened. Skyline's estimate totalled \$2,196,188.79.

And I'll tell you, ladies and gentlemen, this satisfactory proof of loss question that's on this verdict sheet -- and we're going to talk about this, too, because this, ladies and gentlemen, is -- this is what you're going to do when you go back to the deliberation room. You're going to answer these questions. So I'm going to go through it with you. This question is very important because this question is going to set the standard. Whatever you say about whether or not this is satisfactory proof of loss is going to tell the insurance companies what they should expect from people in southwest Louisiana the next time a hurricane hits. This must be satisfactory. Not only is it more than the average person gives, it's more than

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is required by Louisiana law and it's more than is required by the Scottsdale Insurance policy.

Scottsdale tried to imply that Mr. Odom or Skyline should have given them more things that they didn't ask for, inspection reports, maintenance records, things that were never asked for by Scottsdale, also things that the policy doesn't require that be maintained, doesn't require be produced, things that have nothing to do with the fact that a category four hurricane hit southwest Louisiana and destroyed 620 Esplanade.

Another reason this has to be satisfactory proof of loss is because Jeff Major is the only adjuster to do an estimate in this case. Mr. Lock was very clear, when I asked him about the other consultants and experts they sent out to the property, to say that they were not They were not insurance adjusters. So the adjusters. only adjuster to do an estimate in this case was Jeff Not only that, the only people that you heard testimony from in this courtroom that actually saw the property in its damaged condition was Joey Odom, Jeff Major, and Evan Monheiser. Nobody from Scottsdale testified and nobody from Scottsdale other than Monte Jones saw the property when it was damaged. adjuster that did see the property when it was damaged for Scottsdale was Monte Jones, and you remember what he

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said. He said, "I think it's at least 1.5 million." He said it needs to be taken to the studs and that it would be cheaper to rebuild it and repair it. Then he disappeared.

Now, this proof of loss, once you decide Scottsdale had proof of loss, that's what triggers the 30-day time limit that you've continued to hear about things, was this paid within 30 days, was this done within 30 days. You know, at the beginning of this trial I remember Judge Cain saying something about once human hands touch a thing God's creation becomes imperfect, and I couldn't agree more. And that's true of proof of loss. This is not perfection. Louisiana law doesn't require Scottsdale's policy doesn't require perfection. perfection. Once the insurer knows it owes something, any part of the claim, even if it disputes other parts of the claim, it must pay the undisputed portion within 30 days.

As I mentioned before, Scottsdale wants to take advantage of the passage of time. Just like they didn't want you to see the photographs, they want you to have hindsight bias. They want you to sort of look at what they did with rose colored glasses and say, "Well, they eventually paid him \$1.7 million." They want you to excuse them from complying with Louisiana law because

they've waited Joey out, they've waited the people of southwest Louisiana out; and they're hoping that excuses them breaching their contract and the law. But you have the chance today to tell insurance companies that delaying paying claims in southwest Louisiana is not okay. Our community, our juries, are not going to be tricked into looking back through rose colored glasses and excusing violations of our laws.

If they're going to do business in southwest
Louisiana, if they're going to sell \$2 million insurance
policies in our community, they need to comply with our
laws. And that law is going to ask you to determine
whether, first, they paid within 30 days of knowing an
undisputed amount and then, second, whether their
failure to do so was, and this is some more lawyer
words, arbitrary, capricious, or without probable cause.
All that means is that they have a good excuse for not
paying a certain amount. They have to have a good
excuse for their delay. And regardless what Scottsdale
may think, the fact that they make billions on
investments by delaying claims isn't a good excuse.

Again, doesn't mean they have to pay the entire claim. It means if there's a part of it that they have a legitimate dispute about they can maintain that dispute and pay the rest. For instance, we have certain

things that we know Joey Odom owed back in September, the temporary roofing, the shrink wrap on the roof and the temporary roofing. He incurred that in September, \$51,000, no dispute. Capstone Environmental, 17,000, incurred that in September, no dispute. All Clear, the work was done in September. Even if we say it was billed in October, it wasn't paid within 30 days. All of these items are the actual cost to repair. And that number, ladies and gentlemen, is very close to the number that Jeff Major on September 15th, 2020 told Scottsdale it was going to cost to fix the property.

You've heard some discussion about RCV policies and ACV policies and what that means. You heard Mr. Stuck today. He said the actual cash value, the actual cash value of the damage to this property, is owed to Mr. Odom even if he lets the property rot to the ground. Mr. Stuck agreed with that. Joey Odom isn't required to do repairs at all. He's only required to do the repairs if he wants to get his depreciation back. In this case he did do the repairs, and now we have a number that we know that he's incurred that he owes people for the work that has been done.

Scottsdale wants, again, to flip the script. They want Joey Odom to pay for all of this and then they'll figure out which parts of it they want to reimburse,

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just like Granger Stuck went through Encore's bills and subcontractor invoices and all this stuff and said, "Well, I know that their contract is 1.3 million, but I think it only really cost Encore," whatever he said, That's not what Joey Odom owes Encore. He had a contract. He owes them \$1.335 million. You all saw the change orders. They took, again, meticulous efforts to back out things that weren't hurricane related, and everyone agreed it's fine to have non-hurricane work done when you've got a contractor. If your building's down to the studs and you want to add some new insulation, there's no problem with that. Insurance policy doesn't require you to do only the work under the It just doesn't pay you for the other work. And Adam Lock agreed that that was fine.

\$2,031,893.50 to do the work that's been done to date. We also know, first of all, that's only about \$3200 away from the full policy limits with all the extra coverage. We also know they weren't paid for the windows, which is 159,000. So very easily we get above the policy limits here. What's remaining on those policy limits and what is owed to Joey Odom is \$238,909.49. And we know that Mr. Odom has been underpaid.

When you look at these payments, keep talking about

how Scottsdale wanted to flip the script, and you can see if these payments had been done in the other order, if the big payment had been done first, we probably wouldn't be here. If Scottsdale would have either kept Monte Jones on the job, maybe sent Mr. Stuck out to work with Monte Jones, they'd have made the right payment first and then Mr. Odom would have gone back with supplements, get his depreciation back. That's the way insurance is supposed to work. They're not supposed to wait him out, trickle money out, wait to see if he gets a lawyer, and then only after litigation is months in make a payment before they come here so that they can tell the jury, "Oh, we've paid very close to the policy limits." That's not the way the law works and it's not the way the policy works.

Now, you're going to be asked on the verdict sheet -- going to stay over here and read from mine but I have a copy there for you to look at. First question: "Did you find by a preponderance of the evidence that Scottsdale Insurance owes Eaux Holdings additional monies, additional payments in excess of the amount that's been paid for the property damage?" And again, ladies and gentlemen, the answer is yes. It's very easy to look at what has been paid and what has been incurred and see that those numbers are different. We're capped

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by the policy limit in this case so what is owed is the rest of the policy limits. So number one is a yes.

No. 2, the number is \$238,909.49.

The next question you'll be asked is whether you find by a preponderance of the evidence -- and I should have stopped on No. 1. That's another lawyer word. Preponderance of the evidence means, and the Court will instruct you on this, it means more likely than not. Lawyers always try to use examples; but someone said one to me today that I was like, "I'm going to try that." So it means if you have scales and there's one extra grain of sand -- I think she said grain of rice. There's one extra grain of rice on this scale. It's going to tip it ever so slightly. This isn't like criminal court. It's not like a TV drama. They don't have to proof beyond a reasonable doubt. You just have to believe that it's more likely than not that Joey Odom is owed this money, and here I would venture that the evidence is much more than that.

So on Question No. 3: "Do you find by preponderance of the evidence that the payments were made beyond 30 days of satisfactory proof of loss," the answer is going to be yes. And we're going to go through each one but I want to go in order. Then if the payments weren't timely you have to find that they were

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arbitrary, capricious, and without probable cause.

Again, did they have a good reason? The answer to that is you will say -- you will say yes, it was arbitrary, capricious, and without probable cause.

So what I want to talk about, then, is the second page of the verdict form. That's the page where you're going to have to decide each and every payment and whether it was timely and arbitrary and capricious. So the \$250,000 advance, we agree it was within 30 days. It was within 30 days of the storm, 30 days of the estimate, 30 days of Monte Jones. That payment is fine. It's insufficient, but it was timely. Now, you did hear some testimony, while we're talking about it, that, well, Skyline only asked for \$250,000. The claims file makes very clear that that was an initial request to just get the ball rolling. Then Skyline made clear to Monte Jones on September 15th that they wanted at least a million dollars so that Mr. Odom could get to work getting the building fixed. So the 9/23 payment is not on your verdict form.

So let's talk about the November 23rd, 2020 payment. This payment is late for several reasons.

One, it is more than 30 days after proof of loss. It is more than 30 days after the Skyline estimate. It is more than 30 days after Monte Jones' own inspection of

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the property. At this point this payment is also improper because it does not even cover, even if you add these two payments together, does not even cover the mitigation bill. It certainly doesn't cover the mitigation and the temporary roofing and the environmental and the electric that had all been incurred by this time. And you'll remember there was some testimony that this advance was for mitigation but then it wasn't for mitigation anymore in November, it was for the building. So if that's the position Scottsdale's taking, what that means is on November 23rd zero dollars was paid towards the mitigation when the mitigation was over 500,000 at that point in time. the November 23rd, 2020 payment is clearly a yes. question, and just I meant to read the question to you, is you have to determine which payments you find relate an arbitrary and capricious. So you're going to answer was this payment late and without cause. So that answer is yes for 11/23 of 2020.

Now, the next payment is January 8th of 2021; and Adam Lock explained that this was the mitigation payment. They were going to make the mitigation payment and pay for the temporary roof in January, again more than 30 days from Skyline, more than 30 days from Monte Jones, well more than 30 days after those bills were

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actually incurred. Again, at this point we're not talking about estimates, we're talking about bills that Mr. Odom owes. This payment is interesting because in the claims file, you'll recall I asked Mr. Lock, they sent the mitigation bill -- they thought the mitigation bill was high so they sent it to an expert to look at That expert told Scottsdale on November 12th, it. November 12th, that they should make a payment of \$124,000 towards mitigation. That payment is part of this 177. The other part is the 53,000 for the temporary roof. So this payment is more than 30 days from the day their mitigation expert told them to make a And then on top of that the payment is still insufficient, does not cover the costs that had been incurred at that time and it certainly didn't cover the actual cash value of the damage to the property.

The March 17th payment, we heard Mr. Odom testify that that was for debris removal, emergency electric, and air conditioning. Again, that's things that he incurred in September and October. Those were the mitigation efforts. That bill, more than 30 days, more than 30 days from Skyline, from Monte Jones, from being incurred. There's no way that that bill is timely either so you're going to answer yes to that.

And finally, the \$1.1 million. One thing I want to

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say about Mr. Stuck, I do believe if he had been hired at the beginning, Scottsdale had been trying to actually settle this claim, we probably wouldn't be here. Mr. Stuck spent one day at the property, same as Monte He realized that Skyline's scope of work was He realized that money was owed, real money, not \$250,000. This payment should have been made back in October. That should have been the actual cash value payment. They should have flipped the script back the other way, the way it's supposed to be under the policy, you get the big payment first. But instead, this payment was late. It was more than 30 days from Skyline, from Monte Jones, from the Grecco inspection which occurred in between there, from the date of the Encore contract, and from the date work started. It was late.

All of these payments were late. They had no good reason. The only reason you heard anybody give for why the payments were late was Adam Lock who told us, and he told me in his deposition and he testified again here this week, that he thought the timeliness was a problem in this case. He agreed that was an issue, that the claim should have been handled better. And he said, "If I had had more resources or there had been more of me."

on its investments. They could have bought another Adam Lock with that money if that's truly the reason, if the reason wasn't truly to just hold onto that money so they could make those billions.

And so Scottsdale, while they required Mr. Odom to comply with all of his obligations under the policy, they complied with none of theirs. They made no written offer to settle within 30 days of receiving proof of loss. They didn't pay the mitigation cost within 30 days of getting them, the temporary roofing. They didn't pay Monte Jones' estimate of 1.5 million. They didn't pay the Skyline estimate. They didn't even pay Wardlaw's mitigation estimate within 30 days. And they didn't pay the policy limits once the actual cost to Eaux Holdings exceeded the policy limits.

Ladies and gentlemen, I do truly believe this to be a David and Goliath story. Joey Odom is no real estate mogul. Joey Odom was trying to make something for himself and his family. He fully financed this \$2 million building, and they want you to believe that he's some real estate tycoon when they're sitting there holding money from him that he can't repair his property and making billions of dollars doing it. Every step of the way they have flipped the script on Joey. They have flipped Louisiana law on its head. They have flipped

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the policy on its head. It is time for us now and you, ladies and gentlemen, to flip it back. It's time for you to write the end of this story, to right the wrong, and to be the first jury, the first eight people in southwest Louisiana, to get to decide what we are going to require from Scottsdale Insurance and other It's not about what Mr. Odom did or didn't companies. Mr. Odom did everything that he could and everything that was required of him by the law and by So let Scottsdale and anyone else who is the policy. listening know what the people of southwest Louisiana expect, that we are southwest Louisiana strong and if they want to come to southwest Louisiana and sell insurance policies in our community they're going to be ready to comply with our laws. Thank you.

BENCH CONFERENCE

MR. WOLFF: I'm asking for a limiting instruction. We filed this -- I know you hate the omnibus motion; but I counted six, eight, ten times "send a message," "send a message." This jury is here to decide this case. They're not here to be the fountain of the flow. It is about this case and that's prejudicial. This is why I filed that motion. I was assured, "Oh, we wouldn't do that." And you responded they know not to do that and here we are.

1	THE COURT: I don't really recall the motion. It
2	was so much filed in this case.
3	MR. WOLFF: I know.
4	THE COURT: What motion are you referring to?
5	MR. WOLFF: The reptile, the send a message, you're
6	the conscience of the community. If that's what you're
7	ruling is going to be, then I need the Fifth Circuit
8	says we can't.
9	THE COURT: So what do you want me to tell them?
10	MR. WOLFF: "You've heard argument. It's argument
11	only. You are here to decide this case and not send a
12	message as to anything else. You're here for this
13	case."
14	MS. BROWN: I don't think it crossed that line.
15	THE COURT: I mean, the jury charges say they're to
16	only hear this case. I mean, I'll give a very limited
17	one, you know, "You got to focus on this case. It's
18	just argument."
19	MR. WOLFF: Not here to send a message, south
20	Louisiana strong.
21	THE COURT: That's okay.
22	MR. WOLFF: That's okay?
23	THE COURT: Yeah, that's perfectly okay. That's
24	been something that's been going on.
25	MS. BROWN: It's a thing.

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THE COURT: That's not anything -- I don't mind that one. But I'll give you the message because -- MR. WOLFF: Okay.

PROCEEDINGS CONTINUED

THE COURT: Ladies and gentlemen, closing arguments are just that. They're arguments. They're not evidence. I want to just remind you that comments by counsel both on the defense side and the plaintiff side are to be taken as that, as arguments. So comments such as "send a message" and these type of things are not to be considered by you. You are to decide this case, and I will instruct you on the law and facts of this case only. Okay. You may proceed.

MR. WOLFF: Thank you, Your Honor. And thank you all. Appreciate your attention. We tried to move this along. We've cut some witnesses out, and we want to let you get back to your lives. But we do appreciate it. It's an important case for Eaux Holdings. It's an important case for Scottsdale.

And you heard the argument, but Scottsdale did issue a policy. It provided coverage. It was there to respond. We have a dispute, and the goal of Scottsdale is to make it right and to get its insured in this case, Eaux Holdings, back to where it was or better if they have replacement cost coverage. And would've seen the

end result is better. Property's worth way more.

That's good. That's what the policy's about. But the problem is the process.

You all know that it was devastation. No one's denying that. And people had to get back on their feet. And you heard Mr. Odom say, "Look, we got back faster than most people." And that's good. But Jeff Major flew in, had his contract, which is fine. He signed up Mr. Odom for Eaux Holdings, submitted this big, big claim, not a claim, it's an estimate, and got it to Mr. Lock. And what was Mr. Lock to do. He is to evaluate this loss and start the process of paying under the policy per the policy.

And that policy, you're going to see -- you saw this right there, that verdict form. You're going to see that. But you're also going to, I believe, get the jury instruction.

THE COURT: They will get the charges.

MR. WOLFF: This is all that matters about the law. The judge is going to tell you what the law is and then it's out of everybody's hands and into yours. So got to follow this, and we'll talk about what's in here. Not what I say the law is, it's what the judge says. And the words in here have meaning, and if you have questions follow these words.

So one of the things that you're going to see in these jury instructions, they're going to tell you about policies and repair cost value, replacement cost value rather, and actual cash value. Those are two different things. There's an actual cash value that is paid. And then once you say, "I'm going to repair," then the carrier, the insurance company, and the insured move forward and pay and get the insured at least back to where they were or better.

So Mr. Lock is in this process. And he told you that he was working hard to deal with what they call cat loss, catastrophic loss, which it was, and he received this estimate. And they asked, "Can you send \$250,000?" And you saw the evidence where he replied and said, "Look, here's the 250 you asked for." So then he begins a process. And what does he do, he hires an independent adjuster.

Well, you all know. You saw the pictures. And by the way, we're not trying to hide from those pictures. Those are what they are. You all saw what it was. Every house, every building, pretty much, needed independent adjusters to look at it, needed somebody to come look. There was somebody out there quick. Monte Jones went out there. And what did he see, he saw a building. It was a -- what they call -- Mr. Stuck

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talked about it. It was a complex special construction issue because we had the Department of Homeland Security in there. There were special requirements. And Mr. Jones went out there and looked and said, "This is outside of what I can do. This is complicated." Went back to the company and said, "We need more expertise."

And so as part of that process Scottsdale hired Why did they hire Grecco. It's one of the Grecco. vendors, they call them, that they can use for specialty construction; and this guy had the experience with government security or government buildings and lease. So he went out and he realized that there were some problems with the building. The building was old and there was obvious rot in some places, and the question was in determining actual cash value you have to figure out what the depreciation is. And what is depreciation. It's going to be in the information the judge provides you, but it accounts for the age of the building and the other issues. And so Mr. Lock was looking to Grecco to help get through this process, get to the issue of what is the actual cash value.

And you're going to see here -- I'm going to put this up, and this is important because we can talk all day with our words but those words don't matter. What matters is satisfactory proof of loss, as the judge will

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tell you. This is what the judge is going to give you. Satisfactory proof of loss is that which is sufficient to fully apprise the insurer of the insured's claim, including the extent of the damages. And to figure out the extent of the damages you need to know what's before and what's after. And you'll -- you can read down here; but it can come in many ways, as the Court will tell you. And it could come in an estimate; but it didn't because that estimate, it's big and there's a lot of footsteps but not a lot of mileage because what Mr. Major needed to do -- all they needed to do was say, "Here's what I think the actual cash value is," because the repairs hadn't started. All he had to do is say, "Here's my calculation here." But what did he say on the stand. He said, "I leave that to Scottsdale Nationwide," is what he said, and asked them to do that.

And so in this case we show you a couple of things. As part of this satisfactory proof of loss portion, Mr. Collisson went out there. I don't need to repeat. I showed you the pictures. He saw the issues. There were questions. So Mr. Collisson provided the report and gave an ACV number right there, the 468,192.53, and said, "We're continuing to evaluate this claim." And on November 23rd, this is Jade Bentz but that's with Skyline. Skyline writes back, "Thank you for the update

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and getting" -- yeah, "and getting the undisputed issues." So they acknowledge that the undisputed issues were resolved there, but that doesn't end the claim. I mean, that process continues. And what's important there is that this was a complex claim.

And I don't want to spend a lot of time here. We've talked about this engineering report that wasn't given to us. Why is that important. What do we need that engineering report for. They're here today to tell you, "This was a simple issue. They didn't need expertise. Monte Jones walked out there and that's all you need." In a case like this, to be fully apprised, you've got to know what the issues are, particularly when there's evidence that there are other problems that are not storm related. So here's -- this is what Collisson writes back and he says, "There's a need to know the extent of the deterioration and would suggest it's been ongoing for a long period of time." So we just need to know what it is and then, two, we've got issues about the windows, the cladding, and those things as well.

And I just don't understand some of Mr. Major's testimony on this. He's telling us -- you know, should know everything. He says he didn't know about this engineering report that was in October. "Do you think

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this engineering report will help us get the insurance company to pay for the siding replacement?" He tells you -- they've attached the scope of work, and you'll see that Mr. Major's on there. By the way, Ms. Brown said no one asked Mr. Odom, Eaux Holdings, for anything. We couldn't talk to Eaux Holdings. We had to talk to Mr. Major. And Mr. Major knew about this engineering work. And it's not a minor thing. The outside of that building was a major component of this entire building. The window system was a major component. They have design professionals come in. They had an engineering team, as you heard. And why wasn't that provided to us.

I mean, Mr. Lock told you we're not here to save money. How do you save money by not paying a claim? You're getting pulled into court, sued for penalties. mean, he said the longer a file's open the more it costs. The goal for everybody is to get an insurance claim paid as soon as possible, paid with the information that you need to make a payment.

So they decide they want to move in a replacement mode. So now we're out of actual cash value and we're moving to the replacement cost, which is good. So what happens next. Well, we don't have that report. They say, "Oh, we're ready to pull the trigger and get going," in September. Well, that wasn't true. I mean,

Encore could not even start until November. It wasn't even licensed in Louisiana to pick up a hammer and work on a project like this. So it starts and this contract -- and we're going to have to talk about this a little more, but this contract had three payments that were due. And I'll -- just the excerpt, we'll look at the thing there. There's three payments. There's a first one that's due in December when it was signed for a hundred thousand. And then 30 days after that, 250. So that's 350 that had to be paid. That had already been tendered well before then. And then there's one other payment.

This is a contract. I mean, Mr. Odom talked about, "Well, we had a deal. He's helping me out." This is a contract. Encore agreed to accept three payments, and then the final payment wasn't due till way down the line. We're going to talk about that, but Scottsdale was moving along to help with this process. But there's a problem because what is the actual number. The estimate that we got, and we'll look at it, but that number wasn't it. He admitted that number kept going down. We'll look at it briefly. And we didn't get any other numbers. So it gets to we've got to get this done, what is the number.

So Scottsdale asked Mr. Granger Stuck, who is a

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construction expert -- you can look at the CV. He handles giant projects all over the world. And he came It's not how can we cheat Eaux down with a goal. Holdings out of money. It's what can we do to get this payment made and made right. And so, to let you know where we were with this, he goes down to -- I mean, he goes over to Eaux Holdings and meets with Skyline. after he walked the building, they had a meeting and it was all verbal. And then he writes Skyline. "Just us here from my end, I'm working on comparative analysis comparing Skyline data, Grecco data, and our independent data. However, I know I said this before, but I'm struggling to line up the comparison because we don't have a consolidated claim and for all claim scope." You've heard the term scope. What is scope. What is hurricane related and what needs to be repaired or replaced. That's essentially what that is. And then price, you know you take that scope and the price. goes, "Without that, I'll have to piece this together for what I think is the claim based on our discussions at the site and subsequent info, the Encore contract, the window estimate, the roofing estimate, et cetera."

And so as part of this process he's waiting and he gets from Skyline, dear Mr. Granger or good evening, Mr. Granger, "Per the below, see attached a workbook."

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Now, this isn't that book there. This is a whole new set of data that hasn't been supplied, which is fine. "Please note that this is for He gets it then. discussion and to help to summarize where we see the components and their values. The Skyline estimate" -and that's that big thing they gave us. "The Skyline estimate was proffered to document the initial scope of the loss and to estimate RCV and the subsequent ACV for funding repairs while the claim was adjusted. It is and only was an estimate. However, the scope was used as a detailed guide to the damages which Encore ultimately repaired under the contract. The true cost" -- and that's really what it comes to, "The true cost is only actually realized when the repairs and/or replacement is complete." The true cost.

And so Mr. Stuck did a detailed analysis, and he walked through with the data that he got in May and went through item by item by item. I don't need to go through all of these, but he did agree -- he said, "Look, I think the windows need to be covered." I think the building, the wall, he agreed with the scope. And then he went through and analyzed the cost of all those in terms of what was actually submitted and what actual costs were incurred and that number came to 1,797,091. And then you saw Mary Ann put that up there. He

provided that claim analysis on May 13th. Scottsdale then paid Eaux Holdings five days later. That's the million dollars plus. And that was actually before the substantial completion was provided.

So he then was asked, after the August data was in -- and that was the guy that flew in, didn't have any records. But he got the actual cost from the August data and it turned out, after he got the actual records, that the claim amount was 1.6 million. But Scottsdale already paid 1.79, and that's fine. Not asking to say anything other than as we got data it became -- how do we put it? We were able to find what the true costs were.

I mean, if you think about it, the first data they gave us -- and let's look at this. Can you all see this okay? All right. So if you look at the Skyline, you see that Skyline is -- and I'm going to put this here. Okay. That's a little better. To start off with, Skyline sent its estimate. That's the stack. That was 2.196, essentially 2.2. Then that All Clear bill of 491,000 which everybody agreed was over the top. They had the Poole and then the Bourgeois, and that came to 2.9 million. All right. And then in May you take all of these and look at the Skyline estimate. It's dropping. So all-in -- and we're talking apples to

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apples. All-in now is 2.4. And then today they're saying, well, no, it's 2.58. How do I make the yellow dot go away? I shouldn't be touching it. I'll live with the dot. Okay. So those are the estimates, but then the actual repair costs tell a different story.

And we're going to have -- the big question is why does Mr. Stuck say that the Encore building repairs, the actual costs, were 976 when Encore say it's 1.36 million? How is that? We've got to figure that Well, what's going on here is there's a construction contract. And you've seen that. That's got the contract sum. And I think it's best because I want to focus on the one page. All right. I'll just There were three payments. There's initial use this. payment. We've looked at this. The second payment 30 days later. And then the third payment, it's within 30 days of those items. Now, Mr. Stuck provided detailed analysis of all the costs. He looked at everything and he -- and all of the evidence -- he looked at all of the evidence and he showed you that when it got down to it the real cost, the Eaux Holdings' payments, were actually -- the actual charges for Encore are \$924,927.50. That's what was actually paid. There are no invoices to support 1.36 million. There is no reasonable explanation to support 1.36 million.

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This guy that flew in today with his knapsack, and he's coming to federal court knowing -- he's flying in from Missouri or wherever knowing that he's got to come down and say, "We're still owed 300,000, maybe 350." No documents, nothing. A contract -- you heard Mr. Stuck. A contractor needs to be aware to the penny what a job That's not unreasonable to expect is costing them. that. He should know specifically where the scope of the job is. Where are they? He couldn't tell us that. He had a number. He couldn't say what that number was. He couldn't say what part of that number was hurricane related and what part was not. And that's their burden. The burden is to prove what it is. And if they have it, please give us to us. And if more money's owed, then it needs to be paid.

But as we stand right now, that building's up, it's going. It's occupied by the Department of Homeland Security on the first floor. That's a 15-year lease, maybe 17. It's a serious cash flow coming in. It's worth a lot, lot more. They have repaired the windows. They say they may replace it, but they haven't. And if they want to, they could; and it will be paid for because it is in the scope of Mr. Stuck's May analysis when he went out there.

Just so you know, so that I'm clear, because --

and, look, you-all, how you can tolerate hearing about all these numbers I don't know. I really don't. But we appreciate your time and attention here.

You'll see here, look, I put the dot right there so it works out. The Encore window system replacement, it's in the 1.7. So they got -- in the 1.797 they have the window system replacement. They just haven't done it. So that was released. And you know what, that's why in part that claim was overpaid; but it's in there. I don't know that they'll ever replace it. It's working.

Then they have the second floor. Evan Moncrieff said it's built out. It was vacant before. It's vacant now. Nothing's changed. They have the option to build it out further, but that's not storm related. It wasn't occupied before. If they want to do that, that's fine. They should, and that will help enhance that retirement project.

But we still have to come back to the 1.36, where does that come from, as opposed to what was actually paid and what was -- we have the -- we have an invoice, I'll show you real quick, for the pre-storm work before they were licensed. And then they have the three payments. The initial payment, here we go. There's the initial payment, the hundred thousand. There's the

hundred thousand. It's due within -- due at the time. And then there's the next second payment, progress payment for 250, that was due 30 days after that. It was paid. And then that contract only calls for one more payment, the final payment. It says final And that's when the owner has received the depreciation, which he did. And that was paid on 6/3. Actually, it was paid -- as we showed you earlier, Eaux Holdings was paid that one, over a million dollars, in So it wasn't even owed yet. You know, repair work on a construction project is only good repair work after it's been approved, released. In this case we have the specialty issues with the Government and the GSA having to approve it. It was paid before it was owed. Scottsdale paid the money before it was actually Fine. We're moving this thing along, and that's owed. a good thing.

But how are we getting to the 1.36 million when there's only 924 that has been paid? Where is that other money coming from?

"Sir, do you have any invoices to support that?"

"No."

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"Did you do a final one?"

"No."

"How much is it?"

Deidre D. Juranka, CRR United States Court Reporter Western District of Louisiana

"I don't know, but I think I did. I did."

We can't -- he's got to prove what it is, and it doesn't -- he doesn't have a good explanation other than he said there was more.

And this contract was subject to -- it could go increases or it could do subject to additions or deductions. And, look, we're going to hear about these change orders. You'll see all those change orders. Look, we don't dispute there was \$42,000 of change orders. That's P-52 to 57. That's not a dispute, but that doesn't account for 400,000 or whatever the difference is of 924 and 1.36. So this is not relevant.

What we do know is we have some checks. These are the checks issued to Encore. There's three of them. Actually, there's four. And one was for the early work that we saw, the 24,000. And then we have the 100,000. Here we go, the 100,000. And then the 250,000 for the progress payment. And then the 500,000. And, look, I think I left that over there; but I'm not going to bore you with that. You can ask for those checks. And if you want to decide what the actual amount was, ask for the checks. You won't find any more than these. Three payments were due. Three were made.

Are there any invoices? All you'll get is 42,000. There's not going to be 1.36 million. Where is the

other -- where's the charges for the work above the 924? It's not there. It's not in evidence. And that is not sufficient to say, "Look, you owe 1.36 million."

All right. So we have to deal with this whole notion of did Scottsdale have the satisfactory proof of loss and when did it get it. And as we pointed out, that continued as a long process. I say long. Mr. Odom acknowledged, agreed that they were back up much more quickly than most people. And that's good. That's fine. But in the entire part of that process he required engineering reports. They didn't even know what they were going to do and they were still working on it. And as we move through, Mr. Stuck came in. He did that analysis. He worked with the insured and with Scottsdale and it got paid.

So you have this verdict form. It says, "Do you find by a preponderance of the evidence that Scottsdale owes for monies in excess of 1.796?" Have them prove what actual cost -- not the contract, what actual cost above the 1.796. If you find that, and y'all are going to have to find that, if you do, what additional amounts. We suggest, as we've shown, that it was actually overpaid. And that's fine. And I'll also tell you that it was paid under replacement cost. It put him back, as we said, not only as he was but way better,

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\$600,000 better. So we'll suggest that the answer here is no.

"Do you find additional amount?" You don't go there because you go from if you say no, go to question three.

"Do you find that the payments were made beyond 30 days of satisfactory proof of loss?" Y'all need to make that decision. Look at the charges and make your decision there.

And "Do you find that, if there was satisfactory proof of loss, that there was no" -- I'm not going to use the words because this is what the judge says. Arbitrary and capricious. You have to show that the company was arbitrary and capricious in not paying which means that it acted without reasonable or probable cause, justification, or excuse. "An insured does not act arbitrarily when its refusal is based on a genuine dispute," we've seen that dispute, "over the coverage or the amount of loss." Well, there's certainly coverage; but the amount of loss is what is in dispute. You can see from the days that we've been here. And then the Court will tell you the standard requires an assessment of the reasonableness of the defendant insurer's conduct and, when there's substantial reasonable and legitimate questions, failure to pay is not arbitrary and

> Deidre D. Juranka, CRR United States Court Reporter Western District of Louisiana

capricious even if it's within that -- failure to pay within that time is not arbitrary and capricious if there's a substantial reasonable and legitimate question, which we have shown.

Now, the judge will instruct you this is about this case. Everyone in Lake Charles -- you all know what you went through. Louisiana goes through this often. But this is about deciding this case. And you will then be asked do you find that within arbitrary and -- within the 30 days, was there failure to pay within 30 days, arbitrary, capricious, without probable cause. You have to answer that. We suggest there's a big dispute here and it needed to be decided by you. So we suggest no. And then you've got to look at these payments and see if you think any of them are untimely or if they're timely.

So where we end up is, fortunately -- and I have one final thing and I'm going to be finished. We're almost to the finish line. I think there will be a rebuttal after this. Ms. Brown will get to get the last word because that's the way it goes. I'm sure you know that if I had another chance to get up I'd offer some more, but y'all need to get home.

So this is what it looked like before. This is what it looks like now. You heard Mr. Duplantis. You heard Mr. Odom. He's sitting on an awesome building.

He's got his retirement. He's making the 15,000 a month for next 15 to 17 years. He's got room for another tenant. He's back on his feet and God bless him for that. And we thank you very much for your time and attention and be well.

THE COURT: Any rebuttal?

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MS. BROWN: One more chance. Ladies and gentlemen, I promise I'll be brief. Mr. Wolff started by reminding you about Mr. Odom's testimony that he got back on his feet. He got back on his feet not because of Scottsdale but despite Scottsdale. He got back on his feet because he took a chance. He signed a contract. First he hired attorneys after hiring a public adjuster. After Scottsdale wouldn't do the right thing still, he hired attorneys. After that he took a chance and signed his name. You heard him. Signed his name on a \$1.3 million contract that he couldn't pay. He hadn't received that money, but he took a chance. He believed that we could help him, that eventually Scottsdale would do the right thing and now, hopefully, that you'll help him do the right thing. So he got back on his feet because of who he is despite what Scottsdale did.

Now, Mr. Wolff made some comment about the proof of loss, oh, it's so big, as if Nationwide didn't know what to do with it. They keep talking about how there was no

depreciation taken, no depreciation taken. You heard about Xactimate. And the fact is, ladies and gentlemen, depreciation is a click of a button. Nationwide knows -- Scottsdale knows --

THE COURT: Ms. Brown.

MS. BROWN: Scottsdale.

THE COURT: Scottsdale.

MS. BROWN: Sorry. Scottsdale knows perfectly well how to apply depreciation. In fact, there were conversations between Skyline and Monte Jones about how to do it. And the fact is, they could have applied 50 percent depreciation. They still would have been making a payment much more than what they did.

So Mr. Wolff got up here and asked you what is the number, what are the numbers. I want to show you something that you saw in the evidence. Let's look at what the numbers are. So the Skyline estimate, that number was 2.1 million. Monte Jones' estimate, at least 1.5. The only timely payment, 250. Now we know the actual cost, over \$2 million. And we know the total that Scottsdale has paid to date, 1.8 million.

Now, Scottsdale hired Granger Stuck to come in long after litigation had commenced. They said they found out the true cost in May of 2021. First of all, that's not how insurance works. They don't get to wait and

wait and wait until Mr. Odom incurs all of these expenses, pays out of pocket, signs a contract with an interest provision. That's not how the insurance policy works. They should have paid him enough to get started and then they pay the rest later. They don't get the benefit of delaying and then coming in saying oh, now we know the actual cost. But even now we know the actual cost. They're right at the policy limits and more than the policy limits when you add the windows.

One thing about Granger Stuck I will say. He showed you how they got a payment issued in five days. You know what that tells me, they could have done it a long time ago. They could have done it on time way back in September but they chose not to. They were waiting to see how much Joey had in him, how long they could stand and try to outlast him. Well, guess what, they didn't, ladies and gentlemen.

And this amount, this amount that was actually spent, they want to go through the Encore bills and show you all kinds of things. And, you know, Mr. Wolff said the words in this charge that the Court is going to give you are important. Some of the words he didn't read to you are these words, and they're words you know. The amount actually spent includes amounts already paid by Eaux as well as amounts Eaux has legally agreed to pay

for work that has been completed. Eaux Holdings owes Encore the money on the contract. Eaux Holdings owes all that money. They owe the entire \$2,031,893.50. And you heard testimony. There are numbers that aren't even in there. The numbers for the buckets and the sump pumps, that's not in there. There's plenty of other numbers he didn't claim. Yet they want to come in here and act like Mr. Odom is trying to get one over on Scottsdale.

I challenged him, and you'll recall I challenged him, to show you where Scottsdale asked for the engineering report. What he told you was, "We couldn't talk to Joey Odom. We could only talk to Skyline."

Guess what, they didn't ask Skyline for it either. They didn't ask anybody for anything that wasn't provided to them.

In addition to Mr. Stuck coming in after the fact, they also hired Mr. Duplantis. And, quite frankly, his testimony was just ridiculous. But they hired him, paid him \$20,000 or his company \$20,000, to come in and tell you that Joey Odom got a better building after all this. Well, no kidding, I mean. He wouldn't agree on the stand, though, that if your 40-year-old roof blew off and you got a new roof that your house would be worth more. It makes no sense. It's just another attempt by

Scottsdale to confuse the issues. What the building is worth if Mr. Odom could sell it, if he wanted to sell it, none of that matters to what Scottsdale was supposed to do. They want to draw your attention away from what they were supposed to do.

I agree with one thing Mr. Wolff said. Words are important. The words in this charge are important. The words in that insurance policy that Scottsdale didn't comply with, those words are important too. The words in the Louisiana statute that Scottsdale didn't follow, those words are important. Ladies and gentlemen, the most important words that are going to be in this courtroom this week are the ones you're going to write on the verdict sheet. We thank you for your time.

JURY INSTRUCTIONS

THE COURT: Okay. Ladies and gentlemen, it's going to take me about 25 minutes or so to instruct you on the law. You've been sitting there for a little while. Any of you need a quick five-minute break before I venture into that or are you good? I don't want anybody to be uncomfortable. Y'all okay? You sure? Okay. Not an endurance test. Okay. All right.

Ladies and gentlemen, it is my duty and responsibility to instruct you on the law you are to apply in this case. The law contained in these

instructions is the only law you may follow. It is your duty to follow what I instruct you the law is regardless of any opinion that you might have as to what the law ought to be.

If I give you -- if I've given you the impression during the trial that I favor either party, you must disregard that impression. If I've given you an impression during this trial that I have an opinion about the facts of this case, you must disregard that impression. You are the sole judges of the facts of the case. Other than my instructions to you on the law, you should disregard anything I may have said or done during the trial in arriving at your verdict. You should consider all of the instructions about the law as a whole and regard each instruction in light of the others without isolating a particular statement or paragraph.

The testimony of witnesses and other exhibits introduced by the parties constitute the evidence. The statements of counsel are not evidence. They are only arguments. It is important for you to distinguish between the arguments of counsel and the evidence which those arguments rest. What the lawyers say or do is not evidence. You may, however, consider their arguments in light of the evidence that has been admitted and determine whether -- and determine whether the evidence

admitted in this trial supports those arguments.

You must determine the facts from all testimony that you've heard and the other evidence submitted. You are the judges of the facts, but in finding those facts you must apply the law as I instruct you. You're required by law to decide the case in a fair, impartial, and unbiased manner based entirely on the law and on the evidence presented to you in the courtroom. You may not be influenced by passion, prejudice, or sympathy you might have for the plaintiff or the defendant in arriving at your verdict.

The plaintiff, Eaux Holdings, LLC, has the burden of proving its case by a preponderance of the evidence. To establish by a preponderance of the evidence means to prove something is more likely so than not so. If you find that the plaintiff, Eaux Holdings, has failed to prove any element of its claim by a preponderance of the evidence, then you may not -- then it may not recover on that claim. The fact that a person brought a lawsuit and is in court seeking damages creates no inference that the person is entitled to a judgment. Anyone may make a claim and file a lawsuit. The act of making a claim in a lawsuit by itself does not in any way tend to establish that the claim -- establish that claim and it is not evidence.

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A stipulation is something that the attorneys agree is accurate. When there is no dispute about certain testimony, the attorneys may agree or stipulate to that testimony. Stipulated testimony must be considered in the same way as if that testimony had been received here in court. A stipulation is an agreement. When there is no dispute about certain facts, the attorneys may agree or stipulate to those facts. You must accept a stipulated fact as evidence and treat the fact as having been proven here in court.

When testimony or an exhibit is admitted for a limited purpose, you may consider that testimony or exhibit only for the specific limited purpose for which it was admitted. The evidence you are to consider consists of the testimony of the witnesses, the documents and exhibits submitted into evidence, and any fair inferences and reasonable conclusions you can draw from the facts and circumstances that have been proven. Generally speaking, there are two types of evidence. One is direct evidence such as testimony of an The other is indirect evidence or evewitness. circumstantial evidence. Circumstantial evidence is evidence that proves a fact from which you can logically conclude other facts exist. As a general rule, the law makes no distinction between direct and circumstantial

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evidence but simply requires that you find the facts from a preponderance of all the evidence, both direct and circumstantial.

You alone are to determine the questions of credibility or truthfulness of witnesses. the testimony of the witnesses you may consider the witness's manner and demeanor on the witness stand. You may consider any feelings or interest they have in the case or any prejudice or bias about the case that he or she may have and the consistency or inconsistency of his or her testimony considered in light of the circumstances. Has the witness been contracted by other credible evidence. Has he or she made statements at other times and places contrary to those statements made here on the witness stand. You must give the testimony of each witness the credibility you think it deserves. Even though a witness may be a party to the action and therefore interested in its outcome, the testimony may be accepted if it is not contracted by direct evidence or by any inference that may be drawn from the evidence if you believe the testimony.

You may not decide this case by counting the number of witnesses who have testified on the opposing sides. Witness testimony is weighed. Witnesses are not counted. The test is not the relative number of

witnesses but the relative convincing force of the evidence. The testimony of a single witness is sufficient to prove any fact even if the greater number of witnesses testified to the contrary if after considering all of the other evidence you believe that witness.

When knowledge of a technical subject matter may be helpful to the jury a person who has special training or experience in that technical field is permitted to state his or her opinion on those technical matters. However, you are not required to accept that opinion. As with any other witness, it is up to you to decide whether to rely on it. Certain charts and summaries have been shown to you solely to explain or summarize the facts disclosed by the books, records, and other documents that are in evidence. These charts and summaries are not evidence or proof of any facts. You should determine the facts from the evidence.

In determining the weight to give to testimony of a witness, consider whether there was evidence that at some other time the witness said or did something or failed to say or do something that was different from the testimony given at trial. A simple mistake by a witness does not necessarily mean that the witness did not tell the truth as he or she remembers it. People

may forget some things or remember other things inaccurately. If a witness made a misstatement, consider whether that misstatement was an intentional falsehood or simply an innocent mistake. The significance of that may depend on whether it has to do with an important fact or with only an unimportant detail.

Do not let bias, prejudice, or sympathy play any part in your deliberations. A limited liability company and all other persons are equal before the law and must be treated as equals in a court of justice.

An insurance policy is a contract -- an insurance policy is a contract that is the law between the parties. An insurance policy is construed like any other contract according to the parties' intent as expressed in the words of the policy. Every insurance contract shall be construed according to the entirety of its terms and conditions as set forth in the policy and as amplified, extended, or modified by any rider, endorsement, or application attached to or made part of the policy. Insurance companies are free to limit coverage in any manner they desire as long as the limitations of liability do not conflict with the statutory law or public policy. An insurance policy should not be interpreted in an unreasonable or strained

manner so as to enlarge or restrict its provisions beyond what is reasonably contemplated by the terms or so as to achieve an absurd conclusion.

The Scottsdale policy extends coverage only to covered property damaged by a covered cause of loss. Under the policy the building is a covered property inclusive of completed additions, fixtures, permanently installed machinery and equipment. However, the cost for excavation, grading, back-filling the foundation of the building below the lowest basement floor or surface of the ground, the land on which the building is located, underground pipes, flues or drains, fences are not covered property under the policy. The policy defines a covered cause of loss as direct physical loss unless the loss is excluded or limited in this policy.

An incurred cost is a cost that the insured actually paid or that the insured is legally obligated to pay. An insured must have a valid substantive claim for which insurance coverage is due as a prerequisite to recover -- to the recovery of any penalties. An insurer shall pay the amount of any claim due any insured within 30 days after receipt of satisfactory proofs of loss from the insured or any party in interest. An insurer shall make a written offer to settle any property claim within 30 days after receipt of satisfactory proofs of

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loss of that claim. Failure to make such payment within 30 days after receipt of such satisfactory written proofs and demand therefor or failure to make a written offer to settle any property damage claim within 30 days after receipt of satisfactory proofs of loss of that claim when such failure is found to be arbitrary, capricious, or without probable cause shall subject the insurer to a penalty.

Satisfactory proof of loss is that which is sufficient to fully apprise the insurer of the insured's claim, including the extent of the damages sought. Satisfactory proof of loss is a flexible requirement to advise the insurer of the facts of the claim and it is not required to be in any formal style. As long as the insurer receives sufficient information to act on the claim, the manner in which it obtains the information is immaterial. Satisfactory proof of loss can be satisfied by the insurer receiving an estimate of the cost of repair or the insurer's independent adjuster after a personal inspection of the insured's property. insurer's receipt of satisfactory proof of loss triggers the running of the applicable statutory time limits under Louisiana's insurance penalty statute.

Eaux Holdings has the burden of proving that the insurer received satisfactory proof of loss as a

predicate to a showing that the insurer was arbitrary, capricious, or without probable cause. An insurer has a right and a duty to review damage estimates to verify the scope and cost of work, especially on large and/or complex property damage claims. Eaux Holdings, who claims penalties for alleged untimely payment of insurance proceeds, has the burden of proving as to each payment the following elements by preponderance of the evidence. One, the insurer received satisfactory proof of loss; two, the insurer did not pay within the required time; and three, the insurer acted in a manner that was arbitrary, capricious, or without probable cause.

The duties of good faith and fair dealing imposed on insurers by Louisiana Revised Statute 22:1892 are continuing duties that do not end during litigation. The insured has the burden of proving that the insurer acted in bad faith. Under the law, arbitrary and capricious means a refusal to pay without reasonable or probable cause, justification, or excuse. An insured does not act arbitrary/capricious when its refusal to pay a claim is based on a genuine dispute over coverage or the amount of the loss. This standard requires an assessment of the reasonableness of the defendant insurer's conduct. And when there are substantial

reasonable and legitimate questions as to the extent of an insurer's liability or an insured's loss, failure to pay within the statutory time period is not arbitrary, capricious, or without probable cause.

In the event of loss or damage to covered property, the Scottsdale policy obligated Eaux Holdings, LLC, to provide prompt notice of the loss or damage. You may only assess damages as they relate to and/or were caused by Hurricane Laura. The Scottsdale policy provides in pertinent part the following: Replacement cost.

Replacement cost without deduction for depreciation replaces actual cash value and the valuation loss condition of this coverage form. Upon proof of actual repair and/or replacement, the insured may then recover replacement cost or RCV. Actual cash value is the reproduction cost less depreciation. Stated another way, it is the cost of duplicating the damaged property with materials of like kind and quality less allowances for existing physical deterioration and depreciation.

You may award damages on either an actual cash value basis or you may award damages on a replacement cost basis if the loss was actually repaired or replaced and if the cost to repair or replace the property exceeded the actual cash value. The touchstone for determining actual cash value is to put the insured in

exactly the same position as he or she was right before the loss. An award of actual cash value should provide the insured with neither economic gain nor loss.

An award of replacement cost value is designed to place the insured in a better position than before the loss because the insured contracted for the right to replace the old, depreciated property with brand-new property of like kind and quality less any applicable deduction and any prior payments. To calculate damages on a replacement cost basis, Scottsdale is required to pay the lesser of the policy limits or the amount actually spent that is necessary to repair the damaged property. The amount actually spent includes amounts already paid by Eaux Holdings, LLC, as well as amounts Eaux Holdings has legally agreed to pay for work that has already been completed.

It is now your duty to deliberate and to consult with one another in an effort to reach a verdict. Each of you must decide the case for yourself but only after an impartial consideration of the evidence with your fellow jurors. During your deliberations do not hesitate to reexamine your own opinions and change your mind if you are convinced that you are wrong, but do not give up your honest beliefs because the other jurors think differently or just to finish the case. Remember,

at all times you are the judges of the facts.

You have been allowed to take notes during this trial, and any notes that you took during the trial are only aids to memory. If your memory differs from your notes, you should rely on your memory and not your notes. The notes are not evidence. If you did not take notes, rely on your independent recollection of the evidence and do not be unduly influenced by the notes of other jurors. Notes are not entitled to any greater weight than the recollection or impression of each juror about the testimony.

When you go to the jury room to deliberate you may take with you a copy of this charge, the exhibits that I have admitted into evidence, and your notes. You must select a jury foreperson to guide you in your deliberations and speak for you here in the courtroom. Your verdict must be unanimous. After you have reached a unanimous verdict, your jury foreperson must fill out the answers to the written questions on the verdict form and sign and date it. At that point you give it to the court security officer.

After you have concluded your service, I will discharge the jury. And you are not required to talk with anyone without this case, if you so choose.

If you need to communicate with me during your

deliberations, the jury foreperson should write the inquiry and give it to the court security officer.

After consulting with the attorneys, I will respond to you in writing or by meeting with you here in the courtroom. Keep in mind, however, that you must never disclose to anyone, not even to me, your numerical division on any question.

At this time you may now retire to the jury room to begin your deliberations. The clerk is going to provide you with the verdict form, the jury charges, and question forms if you have any questions for the Court. All rise for the jury.

(Jury exits courtroom.)

THE COURT: Anything else?

MR. COX: No. Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. We wait.

(Recess is taken.)

THE COURT: Okay. We have a question from the jury. Here's the question: "We need clarification on a statement on Page 2, additional amount owed as determined in Question 2." So that refers to the verdict form on Page 2. They have a question about that. I think maybe there's some confusion, maybe, that if they determine that an amount was owed in Question 2, what to do with it here. So my inclination is I could

1	just write them an answer on here basically saying if
2	you determine an amount was owed under Question 2 you
3	have to determine now whether there's an applicable
4	whether you have to answer Question 5 as to that.
5	MR. WOLFF: Are they on Question 2 or are they on
6	Page 2 where they populate that line?
7	THE COURT: They're on Page 2 where we have the
8	payments listed out.
9	MR. WOLFF: Right.
10	THE COURT: The question, I'll read it to you
11	again, is: "We need clarification on a statement on
12	Page 2
13	MR. WOLFF: Okay.
14	THE COURT: additional amount owed as determined
15	in Question 2." I think what they're confused about, is
16	what I take, is that if they determine an amount an
17	additional amount was owed on
18	MR. WOLFF: Page 1
19	THE COURT: Page 1
20	MR. WOLFF: Question
21	THE COURT: Question 2, now they're on to
22	Question 5, I think. I'm guessing.
23	MS. BROWN: We had that same confusion yesterday
24	just because it's a different it doesn't have a date
25	and amount.

1 THE COURT: Well, the reason I did it that way is 2 we didn't know if there would be an amount. MS. BROWN: 3 Right. 4 THE COURT: They might have said no to Question 1 5 and we're done and then -- you know, there was no other 6 way to do it. I wouldn't put an amount that we don't 7 know that they would even award. 8 MS. BROWN: No, I agree. You did it right. 9 think your proposed response to that question is the 10 right answer. 11 MR. WOLFF: Just so we're understanding, wouldn't 12 it automatically populate -- if there's an amount on 13 Page 1 Question 2, would that automatically populate 14 into that blank? 15 MS. BROWN: Well, that blank is supposed to be a 16 yes or no. 17 THE COURT: I'm going honest with you, I'll just 18 tell y'all, originally my version of the verdict form I 19 had a blank here for them to put in the amount; but then 20 I thought that would be confusing because maybe they 21 would think they had to award something again. So I 22 just was referring --23 MR. WOLFF: I think that's where they're thinking, 24 or they don't know. So I think the answer is if you 25 found an amount in Question 2 on Page 1 that amount

1 should be applied at the point where they are now? MS. BROWN: 2 No. What it's asking is not the amount. 3 It's asking a yes or no question about that 4 amount. 5 THE COURT: No, I know. But I think, Ms. Brown, 6 Mr. Wolff is correct. 7 MR. WOLFF: So you get the yes, noes, and then you'll take what additional amount, if any, do you find 8 9 and you would take that number, whatever it is, and 10 populate --11 THE COURT: Question 5 with it on that -- see, I 12 didn't put a line there. I didn't want the jury having 13 to write in numbers twice. You see what I'm saying? 14 They might -- that would really be confusing. 15 MR. WOLFF: So why do -- I can see where the confusion came. So if we know that they have an 16 17 additional amount, then does it matter? Do we need this 18 line, really, going forward? 19 THE COURT: What do you mean? They have to answer 20 yes or no whether -- if they've determined there was a 21 payment owed on Question 2, Page 1, they have to now 22 determine --23 MR. WOLFF: Oh, I see what you're saying. 24 THE COURT: Now that they're on Page 5, they're 25 trying to determine whether or not it's timely or not.

1	But I guess my verbiage has got them a little confused.
2	I don't know.
3	MR. WOLFF: So the question is if there is an
4	additional amount owed above zero in your response to
5	Question No. 2
6	THE COURT: They have to now determine whether or
7	not they have to answer Question 5 as to that amount.
8	MR. WOLFF: Timely or not.
9	THE COURT: Right. They need to answer Question 5.
10	MR. WOLFF: So do you want to get the exact
11	language so we all agree and just send it back?
12	THE COURT: That's why we're here.
13	MR. WOLFF: Okay.
14	THE COURT: So what can we agree to? I think the
15	way I would like to handle it is to basically say, "If
16	you determined that an amount was owed on Question 2,
17	Page 1, then you have to answer Question 5 on Page 2 as
18	to that amount. You've got to just answer the
19	question." I don't think I want to say any more than
20	that. They can read Question 5.
21	MR. WOLFF: I'm okay with that.
22	MS. BROWN: I think that's correct.
23	MR. WOLFF: Well, it's got to be above zero, right?
24	MS. BROWN: If they find an amount.
25	MR. WOLFF: Oh, an amount.

THE COURT: I'm just saying well, yeah, it's got
to be above zero, I mean, whatever that is. So I'm
going to basically I'm going to write it out. Let me
write this out before I write it on the sheet for them.
I have we have a form that we give the foreman.
State court, you know, you get them on pieces of paper
sometimes. We're big time. We got our own form on it,
and I got to sign it. All right. How about this: "If
you determine an amount is owed in response to
Question 2 on Page 1, then you must answer Question 5 on
Page 2 as to that amount."
MR. WOLFF: If any.
THE COURT: I mean, that question they need to
answer the question on Page 2.
MR. COX: With a yes or a no.
THE COURT: Right. They've got to answer
Question 5 on Page 2 as to any amount. You follow what
I'm saying?
MR. WOLFF: We're fine with that, Judge.
MR. COX: Right.

THE COURT: I don't need to restate Question 5.

Question 5 tells them they've got to determine whether it was timely, it was arbitrary, capricious. So there's no need for me to do that. They just need to read Question 5 on Page 2 if they determine an amount is

I'm just going to do --

MR. COX: Your Honor, why it was confusing to me, and I brought it up yesterday, when I read it, it says additional amount as determined in Question 2. And when I filled it out initially I just took the same number

that I put in Question 2 and put it right there, not a

yes or a no.

THE COURT: But, you see, that would have been wrong because Question 5 is asking is a penalty owed on any amount.

MR. COX: I agree, but I misunderstood it and found it ambiguous. That's why I brought it up yesterday.

THE COURT: Mr. Cox, you found my verdict form ambiguous?

MR. COX: That's why I brought it up.

THE COURT: All right. Let me write this out for them. Go give it to them.

(Recess is taken.)

THE COURT: All right. We have another question. Okay. Here's the question. I already know the answer to it, but here's the question: "May we see the bar graph chart from the plaintiff's evidence, the four-volume set from Skyline, and Mr. Stuck's estimate?" So they're asking for three things. They want the bar graph chart from the plaintiff. I think that was

1	admitted into evidence. They want the four-volume set
2	of the Skyline estimate, and then they want Mr. Stuck's
3	estimate.
4	MS. WOLF: So on Mr. Stuck's, remember, he did two,
5	one in May and one in August. Should we what we can
6	do is pull every exhibit that I would consider to be a
7	Stuck estimate and
8	THE COURT: Well, no. What we're talking about
9	here is what was put in evidence. Mr. Stuck's estimate,
10	did you put it into evidence?
11	MS. WOLF: Yes.
12	THE COURT: I can only let the jury see what has
13	actually been put into evidence.
14	MS. WOLF: Right. Yeah. I'm going to pull what
15	that is. He did two.
16	THE COURT: I would like to know the exhibit
17	numbers.
18	MR. WOLFF: We're going to get it and show it to
19	you.
20	THE COURT: Yeah. Sure.
21	(Off the record discussion.)
22	MS. LACOMBE: Ms. Wolf, could it be the D-104A
23	graph and D-34 spreadsheet to Mr. Stuck's report?
24	MS. WOLF: Two spreadsheets and then the two
25	summary charts that just summarize the report.

1	MS. BROWN: I don't think the summary chart is the
2	same.
3	(Off the record discussion.)
4	MS. WOLF: So here's what I have, are these. I
5	would ask, if you can, to look at D-106, see if I offer,
6	filed and introduced.
7	MS. LACOMBE: I have D-106, Attachment 12 to report
8	- August.
9	MS. WOLF: I meant to put this in and I thought I
10	did.
11	THE COURT: She did. I think she's saying
12	MS. LACOMBE: You did, D-106, and it was admitted,
13	on 3/9.
14	MS. WOLF: So there's two. That's what I was
15	asking. He did I assume they want both of them, but
16	the one that they paid on is this May one and that's
17	then because it's small I did this blow-up which is
18	this
19	THE COURT: And that's his estimate that you're
20	referring to?
21	MS. BROWN: These are not estimates. This is
22	summary evidence that she made.
23	MS. WOLF: He confirmed that this was
24	MR. WOLFF: Your bar chart is summary evidence.
25	MS. BROWN: They asked for my bar chart.

1 THE COURT: Here's what they asked for. They asked --2 (All speaking at once.) 3 4 THE COURT: Whoa. Whoa. Whoa. 5 MR. WOLFF: Judge first. 6 THE COURT: I got that. I've already seen that. 7 What they asked for specifically, and that's what we're 8 going to give them: Bar graph chart from plaintiff's 9 evidence, the four-volume set from Skyline, and 10 Mr. Stuck's estimate. 11 MS. WOLF: He did two. 12 THE COURT: Okay. We'll give them both. That's 13 what they want. They didn't ask for any charts or 14 summary things from Mr. Stuck. They asked for his 15 estimates or estimate. But if he did two, I think we 16 give them both. Okay. Let me look. Okay. Give 17 them -- send that in. 18 (Recess is taken.) 19 THE COURT: Okay. We have a verdict, it's my 20 understanding, so I'll bring the jury in. Before you bring them in, I will tell both counsel that y'all did 21 22 an excellent job, both sides. I commend you all on 23 being very prepared and putting on a very good case. 24 I would also tell you that I will go talk to the 25 jurors after we're done. I always typically do that to

thank them. I don't get into their verdict; but I do ask them, you know, what did you like about the case, what did you not like, what -- and I'll be happy to share that with you. I always found that feedback is always good, helps you down the road. But I will reach out to you over the next few days after I get a chance to talk to them. Well, I'll talk to them today. Sounds good. Okay. Bring in the jury.

(Jury enters courtroom.)

THE COURT: Okay. You have the verdict?

JURY FOREPERSON: I do.

THE COURT: If you wouldn't mind handing it to the clerk here. You can be seated. Thank you. Okay. Hold on one second, ladies and gentlemen. Let me see counsel for a second.

BENCH CONFERENCE

THE COURT: Okay. I read this verdict, but I see a potential issue. On Question 5 on Page 2 they didn't answer yes or no. They put in an amount.

MR. COX: As I thought they might.

THE COURT: I take that as a yes.

MR. WOLFF: We've got to get an answer.

THE COURT: So my theory is we should send them back because I don't think they correctly have filled out the form.

1 MR. COX: I would agree with that, Your Honor, and 2 ask them to answer it as a yes or no. 3 THE COURT: I think they have to answer yes or no. 4 MR. WOLFF: I agree. 5 **COURT PROCEEDINGS** 6 THE COURT: Ladies and gentlemen, I'm going to have 7 to ask you to go back into the jury room. I did try to 8 answer your question earlier as to Question 5, an 9 additional amount owed as determined in Question 2. 10 answer requires a yes or no answer. Okay. I need you 11 to retire back to the jury room and give me a yes or no 12 answer on Question 5 as to the additional amount owed as 13 determined in Question 2. Do you understand? Okay. 14 was just going to send them back with this one, or do y'all want them to do a complete new one? 15 MR. WOLFF: 16 That one. 17 MR. COX: That one's fine, Your Honor. 18 THE COURT: Okay. Yes or no. Thank you. 19 (Jury exits courtroom.) 20 THE COURT: I think that's the best resolution because I don't want to take that as a yes or no. The 21 22 question was very specific. You need to answer it yes 23 or no. So we'll give them a few minutes and see how it 24 goes. 25 MR. COX: Thank you, Judge.

1	THE COURT: We can be at ease, recess for a minute.
2	(Recess is taken.)
3	THE COURT: You can bring them back in.
4	(Jury enters courtroom.)
5	THE COURT: Okay. Thank you, ladies and gentlemen.
6	You can give the verdict form back to the court security
7	officer. Thank you very much. Okay. Verdict form is
8	in the proper order. The clerk will read the verdict.
9	MS. LACOMBE: "In the matter of Eaux Holdings, LLC
10	versus Scottsdale Insurance Company, Docket
11	No. 2:20-cv-1582, the jury finds:
12	No. 1. Do you find by a preponderance of the
13	evidence that Scottsdale Insurance Company owes Eaux
14	Holdings, LLC, additional payments in excess of
15	\$1,796,091 for property damage under the insurance
16	policy for damages caused by Hurricane Laura?
17	The answer: Yes.
18	If your answer is yes, go to Question 2.
19	No. 2. What additional amount do you find by a
20	preponderance of the evidence, if any, does Scottsdale
21	Insurance Company owe to Eaux Holdings, LLC, for
22	property damage caused by Hurricane Laura?
23	The amount written:: \$238,909.49.
24	Question No. 3. Do you find by a preponderance of
25	the evidence if any of Scottsdale Insurance Company's

1 payments to Eaux Holdings, LLC, for property damage were 2 made beyond 30 days of Scottsdale receiving satisfactory proof of loss? 3 The answer: Yes. 4 5 If your answer is yes, go to Question 4. 6 Do you find by a preponderance of the 7 evidence if Scottsdale's failure to pay within 30 days was arbitrary, capricious, or without probable cause? 8 9 The answer: Yes. 10 If your answer is yes go -- to Questions 3 and 4, 11 please answer Question 5. Otherwise, please sign, date, 12 and return this form. 13 Which payments do you find by a 14 preponderance of the evidence were not paid within 30 days of Scottsdale receiving satisfactory proof of loss 15 and that such failure was arbitrary, capricious, or 16 17 without probable cause? If untimely and arbitrary, 18 capricious, or without probable cause, answer yes. 19 timely, answer no. 20 Date 11/23/2020, the answer: Yes. Date 01/08/2021, the answer: Yes. 21 Date 03/17/2021, the answer: 22 Yes. 23 Date 05/18/2021, the answer: Yes. 24 Is additional amount owed as determined in 25 Question 2? Yes.

The jury foreperson has signed and dated this verdict form and returned it to the Court.

THE COURT: Okay. All right. Ladies and gentlemen, thank you very much for your service. Your service as a jury is over. Again, I think the lawyers, the community, and the Court thank you. I would ask if you would retire to the jury room for just a few minutes. I would like to come speak to you for a moment and then I will let you go home. I promise you I will be very quick and be in there in just a minute. Okay. All rise for the jury.

(Jury exits courtroom.)

THE COURT: All right. We have the verdict. Based on this verdict, the Court will determine the penalties and attorney's fees under the Statute 22, what is it, 1892. Any other business at this time to come before the Court?

MR. COX: Your Honor, how would you like to handle the attorney fee and cost portion of this?

THE COURT: What I would probably -- you know, I think the attorney's fees is reasonable attorney's fees under the statute. The penalty is pretty ironclad. I think we can all agree on that. It is what it is. If the parties would like an opportunity to brief it, I'm certainly open to that.

1	MR. WOLFF: You know, they have a 20 percent
2	contract amount for the fees. We may be able to work
3	out an agreement on the reasonableness. I'll have to
4	confer. And then the costs
5	THE COURT: I'll be quite honest with you, I mean,
6	on a penalty and attorney's fees like this, I probably
7	wouldn't have given a third. If they had a third, it's
8	on a penalty. 20 percent's pretty reasonable to me.
9	But I'm certainly willing to let y'all work it out. I'm
10	just giving you a heads up that's what the Court will
11	probably do.
12	MR. WOLFF: I understand. Then the costs will be
13	the costs. We need to look at those. Long story short,
14	before we go into any more briefing, let's see if we can
15	work it out by a joint
16	MR. COX: That's fine.
17	THE COURT: Yeah, that's fine. I'll give y'all
18	what y'all want, about ten days?
19	MR. COX: That's fine, Your Honor.
20	THE COURT: All right. Very good, then. Thank
21	y'all again. Court's adjourned.
22	(Proceedings adjourned.)
23	
24	* * * * *
25	

CERTIFICATE I hereby certify this 16th day of May, 2022 that the foregoing is, to the best of my ability and understanding, a true and correct transcript of the proceedings in the above-entitled matter. Deidre D. Juranka, CRR Official Court Reporter